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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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Review.

A winter wheat crop of 578,207,000 bushels or 2 per cent less than the 10-year average is forecast as of May 1 in the May 8 report of the Board of Crop Estimates. Abandonment of winter wheat acreage is placed at 14.3 per cent compared with a 10-year average abandonment of 9.8 per cent. The rye crop is forecast at 74,510 bushels as compared with a 10-year average of 63,419,000 bushels. The hay crop is forecast at 100,853,000 tons as compared with a 10-year average of 99,633,000 tons. Stocks of hay on farms is estimated at 13,480,000 tons as compared with a 10-year average of 12,069,000 tons.

Grain prices continued downward trend during the week. Improved weather conditions were reported in both winter and spring wheat areas. Corn prices reached higher levels. Southern buyers are reported as restricting purchases because of higher prices.

Hog receipts made unusually heavy gains for this time of the year over previous week and over corresponding week of May, 1922. Prices were somewhat stronger than week before. Fat beef steers declined in price, although lower grades of beef steers held largely steady. Greatest activity in the cattle market was in stockers and feeders. Sheep and lamb marketings continued to decrease and fat lamb prices advanced.

Although Chicago fresh meat prices were firm to higher, at eastern markets demand on most classes was slow and accompanied by weak to lower prices.

Prices for spot cotton and for old crop future contracts lost nearly 1½¢ per lb. Prices for new crop futures lost about ½¢. Demand for cotton and cotton goods continued inactive. Generally favorable weather in the Cotton Belt was reported the first half of the week, but later there were excessive rains and cold in some sections. Labor was reported scarce in some sections.

Too many potatoes in city markets caused continuous price declines. About half the old potatoes reported on March 1 as available for distant shipment have been forwarded. Hundreds of cars were being held on track in railroad yards the first week of May and values slumped heavily. New potatoes from Texas were so scarce that sales of that stock were made at higher ranges. The apple market continued firm, but cabbage, onions, and strawberries could be had in liberal quantities at lower prices. Wholesale fruit and vegetable market was generally weaker. Shipments of leading lines decreased 500 cars and were 22% less than movement of corresponding period a year ago.

Timothy prices were well maintained on the best quality of hay, but lower grades and clovers were dull. New crop alfalfa delayed by cool weather. Approach of pasturage restricting demand for prairie in central West, but South continues an active buyer as supplies of locally-grown hays diminish.

Feed markets were unsettled. Prices held fairly firm for transit offerings, but an absence of inquiry for deferred deliveries caused a weaker tendency in most feeds. Offerings of season bran made their appearance and were quoted at around $21.50 Minneapolis. Production generally good. Stocks and interior supplies were ample.

Farm prices of principal crops increased about 3.5 per cent during April, as compared with a 10-years average increase of about 5.5 per cent during the same month. Farm prices of meat animals were 0.4 per cent higher from March 15 to April 15 as compared with a 10-years average increase of 2.6 per cent.

Cows average eight years of milk production according to a nation-wide survey made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Cows kept for milk average 10 years of age when slaughtered for beef, the survey shows.

Beet sugar factories purchased 5,183,000 short tons of sugar beets during 1922 according to final reports from operating companies, as compared with 7,782,000 short tons in 1922, and 6,834,000 short tons the 1917–1921 five-year average. Decreased production is attributed to smaller acreage, 530,000 acres being harvested as compared with more than 800,000 acres in 1921 and 1920.

Receipts of cattle and calves at public stockyards during April were the heaviest since January of this year, and more than 13 per cent heavier than during April last year.

Weather Conditions Were Somewhat Unfavorable for agriculture east of the Mississippi River during the week ending May 8. There was too much rain in the Southeast, where field work was hindered, and moisture was rather badly needed from the Ohio Valley northward. Ample moisture and moderate temperatures were favorable between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains where vegetation and field work made rapid advance. There was little rain west of the Rockies, but the reaction to warmer weather was favorable for growth. Small grains made generally satisfactory advance and considerable corn was planted in the interior but conditions were mostly unfavorable for cotton.

Crop Reports

Decreased Winter Wheat Harvest Indicated.

About 39,750,000 acres of winter wheat are to be harvested, according to the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture for the date of May 1, made on May 8. This area is 6,629,000 acres, or 14.3%, less than the acreage planted last autumn, and is 2,377,000 acres, or 5.6%, less than the acreage harvested last year, which was 42,127,000 acres. The average harvested area of winter wheat of the last 10 years was 38,416,000 acres. The 14.3% abandonment of planted acreage, this year, compares with the 10-year average abandonment of 9.8%.

PRODUCTION LESS THAN AVERAGE.

The average condition of winter wheat on May 1 was 80.1% of a normal condition, compared with 75.2% on April 1, 83.5% on May 1, 1922, and 87.5% the average for the last 10 years on May 1. A condition of 80.1% on May 1 indicates a yield per acre of approximately 14.5 bushels, assuming average variations to prevail thereafter. On the estimated area to be harvested, 14.5 bushels per acre would produce 578,287,000 bushels, or 1.4% less than in 1922, 3.7% less than in 1921, 5.3% less than in 1920, and 2.0% less than the average of the last 10 years. The final outturn of the crop may be larger or smaller than the amount given above according as conditions developing during the remainder of the season prove more or less favorable to the crop than the average.

The department estimates for May 1, also, that the average condition of rye was 85.1% of a normal condition, compared with 81.8% on April 1, 91.7% on May 1, 1922, and 90.6%, the average for the last 10 years on May 1. The condition on May 1 forecasts a production of about 74,510,000 bushels, compared with last year's estimated production of 95,497,000 bushels, the 1921 estimated production of 61,675,000 bushels, and 63,419,000 bushels, the average for the last 10 years.

HAY PRODUCTION FORECAST 100,853,000 TONS.

The average condition of meadow (hay) lands on May 1 was 87.0% compared with 90.1% on May 1, 1922, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 90.2%. The expected hay acreage in 1923 is about 76,031,000 acres (60,253,000 acres tame and 15,778,000 acres wild). The May 1 hay production forecast is 100,853,000 tons, compared with an estimated production of 112,791,000 tons in 1922, and 97,770,000 tons in 1921. The 10-year average is 99,633,000 tons.

Stocks of hay on farms on May 1 are estimated to have been 13,480,000 tons, or 12.0% of the crop, against 10,919,000 tons, or 11.2%, on May 1, 1922, and 12,069,000 tons, or 12.0%, the five-year average on May 1.

The average condition of pastures on May 1 was 77.0%, compared with 84.5% on May 1, 1922, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 85.9%.

Accompanying tables present details by States.

Trend of Farm Prices.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 3.5% during April. In the past 10 years the price level increased about 5.5% during April. On May 1 the index figure of prices was about 21.1% higher than a year ago, 36% higher than 2 years ago, and 14.1% lower than the average of the past 10 years on May 1.

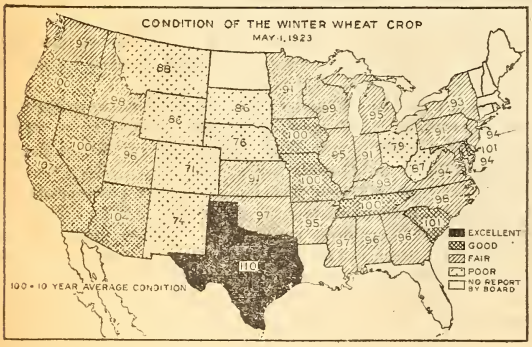
The prices of meat animals (hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens) to producers of the United States increased 0.4% from March 15 to April 15. In the past 10 years prices increased in like period 2.6%. On April 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 7.2% lower than a year ago, 4.8% lower than 2 years ago, and 23.4% lower than the average of the past 10 years on April 15.

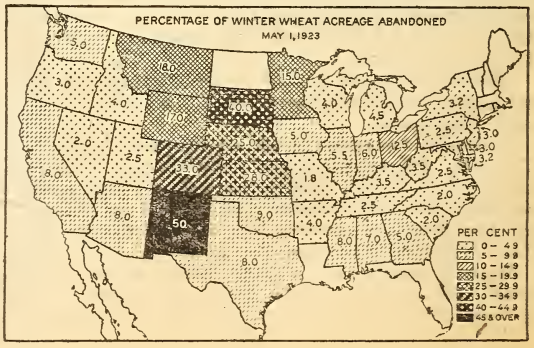
Farm Price Comparisons.

Prices Expressed as Per Cents of the Pre-War (1910-1914) Average Prices for the Corresponding Months.

Product.	1922									1923				
	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.
Wheat	132	135	128	117	114	101	103	111	117	121	116	118	120	122
Corn	92	92	91	90	91	86	88	99	112	120	119	123	123	128
Oats	90	92	92	89	87	82	88	99	101	107	106	107	108	111
Barley	82	87	89	85	87	77	78	88	87	96	86	91	91	94
Rye	116	121	120	107	101	88	86	92	93	101	98	99	96	100
Buckwheat	128	128	129	130	123	116	116	112	124	127	123	127	132	129
Flaxseed	126	131	135	133	124	111	112	130	136	138	138	147	155	165
Potatoes	167	150	150	139	129	109	101	105	96	95	98	95	108	117
Sweet potatoes	120	117	126	130	133	115	112	106	107	104	105	105	106	106
Apples	174	186	174	195	169	156	159	136	129	121	120	125	129	143
Hay	102	106	103	99	95	91	93	94	102	101	101	99	102	104
Cotton	129	126	147	161	163	182	179	211	220	199	212	223	229	213
Butter	136	140	143	143	141	136	140	144	148	154	156	161	163	163
Eggs	116	126	127	124	119	118	137	147	154	149	127	141	127	135
Chickens	169	169	172	171	161	155	158	162	162	160	163	167	165	166

	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.
Hogs	116	125	127	126	114	108	113	112	114	111	107	101	98	....
Beef cattle	101	104	107	108	103	102	103	102	101	109	109	106	105	....
Veal calves	107	110	113	111	111	115	116	114	112	119	124	118	115	....
Sheep	127	134	128	134	135	130	138	141	143	150	150	147	142	....
Lambs	163	161	157	157	166	167	183	179	185	185	182	177	165	....
Cows	110	111	111	111	107	107	106	103	106	114	113	113	114	....
Horses	60	62	61	62	61	60	59	58	58	58	59	59	59	....
Wool	138	163	187	186	178	183	188	193	204	191	191	199	218	....
Beans, dry	172	177	194	187	178	141	149	166	171	188	199	197	197	....
Cabbage	152	171	139	116	104	102	107	110	109	125	134	160	177	....
Onions	369	256	216	167	140	127	124	128	131	155	154	146	155	....
Clover seed	135	136	128	123	110	100	112	121	125	125	122	121	118	....
Timothy seed	75	78	71	65	62	67	72	72	80	82	76	74	73	....
Broom corn	72	81	97	88	128	179	206	243	291	223	250	230	242	....
Cottonseed	180	178	172	172	165	131	161	207	204	198	206	209	210	....
Bran	118	118	113	108	104	99	108	119	121	125	128	133	133	....
Cottonseed meal	155	157	158	160	153	145	149	167	171	167	169	167	166	....
Peanuts	78	80	81	86	90	96	78	104	111	128	133	140	142	....
Peaches	....	....	....	126	122	121	123	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pears	....	....	....	....	136	....	128	138	117	....	....	....	....	....





United States Crop Summary for May.

Crop particulars.	Average, 1914–1918	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922 [1]	1923 [1]
Winter wheat:							
Abandonment, per cent	12.4	13.7	1.1	10.8	4.6	14.5	14.3
Acres for harvest (1923 preliminary)	35,282,000	37,130,000	50,494,000	40,016,000	43,414,000	42,127,000	39,750,000
Condition May 1	86.2	86.4	100.5	79.1	88.8	83.5	80.1
Production (1923 forecast) bushels	563,498,000	565,099,000	760,377,000	610,597,000	600,316,000	586,204,000	578,287,000
Rye:							
Acres for harvest (1923 preliminary)	3,918,000	6,391,000	6,307,000	4,409,000	4,528,000	6,210,000	5,234,000
Condition May 1	90.0	85.8	95.4	85.1	92.5	91.7	85.1
Production (1923 forecast) bushels	59,933,000	91,041,000	75,483,000	60,490,000	61,695,000	95,497,000	74,510,000
Hay:							
Acres (tame, 1923 preliminary)	53,386,000	55,755,000	56,888,000	58,101,000	58,769,000	61,208,000	60,253,000
Acres (wild, 1923 preliminary)	16,352,000	15,365,000	17,150,000	15,787,000	15,632,000	15,842,000	15,778,000
Condition (all) May 1	89.7	89.6	94.3	89.4	91.5	90.1	87.0
Production (all, 1923 forecast), tons	99,304,000	91,139,000	104,760,000	105,315,000	97,770,000	112,791,000	100,853,000
Stocks on farms May 1, tons	11,803,000	11,476,000	8,559,000	10,618,000	18,771,000	10,919,000	13,480,000
Pastures, condition May 1	85.1	83.1	90.3	79.8	91.8	84.5	77.0
Plowing: Per cent done by May 1	73.9	77.5	72.7	60.1	77.8	63.5	68.9
Planting: Per cent done by May 1	59.6	60.8	61.0	50.2	63.5	53.6	55.4
Horses and Mules:							
Losses per 1,000 from disease	18.8	16.5	15.7	17.8	14.7	15.7	15.0
Losses, total number	482,298	437,372	415,021	448,104	361,442	385,606	365,026
Condition May 1	96.3	96.2	95.3	92.9	96.2	94.2	94.3
Cattle (all ages):							
Losses per 1,000 from disease	19.5	18.2	17.4	19.5	17.0	17.8	16.7
Losses per 1,000 from exposure	12.7	13.3	15.9	18.5	9.2	13.1	12.7
Losses, total number	1,977,547	2,126,625	2,279,154	2,549,980	1,716,363	2,031,949	1,950,273
Condition May 1	95.7	95.6	94.8	91.9	95.8	93.2	93.2
Sheep (not including lambs):							
Losses per 1,000 from disease	22.0	19.8	19.7	23.7	23.1	21.4	22.4
Losses per 1,000 from exposure	24.1	19.3	24.4	34.6	15.6	26.4	23.9
Losses, total number	1,630,539	1,367,805	1,549,864	1,704,317	1,083,659	1,303,710	1,284,866
Condition May 1	96.1	96.9	96.0	91.7	95.4	92.8	94.6
Lambs:							
Losses per 1,000 from disease and exposure	53.4	49.3	47.7	64.7	45.4	62.3	49.7
Losses, total number	736,557	674,130	654,534	632,749	428,716	567,048	469,141
Swine:							
Losses per 1,000 from disease	77.2	42.1	41.4	49.8	43.0	54.4	50.5
Losses, total number	4,899,103	2,986,220	3,088,185	2,954,994	2,411,592	3,143,733	3,206,046
Condition May 1	94.1	96.3	94.5	92.5	94.6	92.9	92.5
Wheat, farm price May 1, per bu	$1.551	$2.036	$2.311	$2.513	$1.107	$1.210	$1.098
Rye, farm price May 1, per bu	1.267	2.211	1.555	1.831	1.053	.876	.721
Hay (all) farm price May 1, per ton	13.17	17.97	22.31	24.22	13.08	12.98	12.69
Hogs, farm price Apr. 15, per 100 lbs	10.37	15.76	17.39	13.73	7.96	8.83	7.45
Beef cattle, farm price Apr. 15, per 100 lbs	7.44	9.73	10.81	9.20	6.08	5.53	5.78
Sheep, farm price Apr. 15, per 100 lbs	7.77	11.98	11.33	10.66	5.11	6.43	7.20
Wool, farm price Apr. 15, per lb	.329	.600	.479	.513	.179	.248	.392

[1] Crop figures of acreage, production, and stocks for 1922 and 1923, and live stock figures of losses for 1923 are subject to revision.

Estimated Crop Conditions May 1, 1923, With Comparisons.

State.	Winter wheat.								Rye.							
	Per cent of area abandoned.	Area remaining to be harvested.	Condition May 1— 10-yr. aver.	1922	1923	Condition Apr. 1, 1923.	1922, subject to final revision in December.	1923 forecast from May 1 condition.[1]	Acreage compared with that harvested last year.	Preliminary area, 1923.	Condition May 1— 10-yr. aver.	1922	1923	Condition Apr. 1, 1923.	1922, subject to revision in December.	1923 forecast from May 1 condition.[2]
	P. ct.	*Acres.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*P. ct.*	*Acres.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	3,000	94	95	95	94	57,000	57,000
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	5,000	94	95	94	95	100,000	102,000
New York	3.2	415,000	90	86	84	90	8,678,000	8,157,000	96	53,000	91	89	90	91	880,000	896,000
New Jersey	3.0	73,000	89	91	84	89	1,540,000	1,288,000	106	65,000	91	92	90	92	1,159,000	1,141,000
Pennsylvania	2.5	1,303,000	89	93	81	84	25,234,000	21,109,000	103	227,000	92	93	85	89	3,740,000	3,550,000
Delaware	3.0	102,000	88	88	89	85	1,766,000	1,589,000	95	5,000	90	90	90	80	70,000	71,000
Maryland	3.2	537,000	83	88	83	83	9,537,000	8,156,000	100	17,000	90	93	86	86	258,000	246,000
Virginia	2.5	838,000	91	91	86	86	10,375,000	9,945,000	102	41,000	92	92	87	87	460,000	478,000
West Virginia	3.5	234,000	91	90	79	81	2,760,000	2,736,000	95	10,000	91	90	84	83	120,000	118,000
North Carolina	2.0	603,000	90	92	88	88	5,508,000	5,837,000	97	39,000	91	95	91	89	320,000	355,000
South Carolina	2.0	175,000	82	66	83	83	1,320,000	1,874,000	110	7,000	86	88	87	84	60,000	74,000
Georgia	5.0	208,000	85	75	82	86	1,520,000	2,047,000	105	19,000	89	89	91	87	171,000	180,000
Ohio[3]	12.5	2,291,000	87	89	69	77	35,224,000	31,300,000	96	84,000	91	92	82	85	1,235,000	1,212,000
Indiana	6.0	2,088,000	86	89	78	78	29,754,000	30,293,000	90	286,000	91	93	86	83	3,816,000	3,984,000
Illinois	5.5	3,224,000	85	89	81	82	53,025,000	52,751,000	98	251,000	92	93	89	89	4,096,000	4,110,000
Michigan	4.5	968,000	84	84	80	83	14,196,000	15,488,000	80	518,000	90	90	87	85	8,294,000	7,301,000
Wisconsin	4.0	90,000	86	84	85	88	1,767,000	1,798,000	80	391,000	92	94	91	81	7,139,000	6,476,000
Minnesota	15.0	86,000	86	82	78	77	1,691,000	1,409,000	89	1,027,000	91	93	85	82	21,926,000	16,848,000
Iowa	5.0	734,000	88	95	88	87	15,847,000	15,179,000	100	60,000	94	97	92	91	1,140,000	1,038,000
Missouri	1.8	3,076,000	87	87	87	84	38,750,000	43,086,000	140	39,000	91	92	91	88	336,000	518,000
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	1,217,000	87	91	83	80	24,506,000	14,546,000
South Dakota	40.0	49,000	88	93	76	74	1,824,000	670,000	70	307,000	92	96	80	75	7,902,000	4,372,000
Nebraska[3]	25.0	2,645,000	88	82	67	64	57,159,000	33,671,000	80	150,000	93	89	77	74	2,106,000	1,894,000
Kansas	28.0	8,844,000	85	74	77	64	122,737,000	115,087,000	75	53,000	90	80	75	65	852,000	608,000
Kentucky	3.5	620,000	88	95	86	85	7,475,000	7,092,000	100	20,000	92	95	88	88	230,000	234,000
Tennessee	2.5	442,000	88	93	88	85	4,484,000	4,629,000	100	20,000	88	92	88	85	180,000	202,000
Alabama	7.0	21,000	85	85	82	82	218,000	212,000	107	1,000	88	90	85	83	5,000	10,000
Mississippi	8.0	4,000	87	87	84	77	60,000	59,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	8.0	1,559,000	77	71	85	77	9,992,000	21,733,000	110	14,000	78	85	83	75	117,000	194,000
Oklahoma	9.0	3,397,000	86	75	83	80	31,350,000	42,293,000	95	29,000	88	80	84	78	310,000	341,000
Arkansas	4.0	82,000	91	88	86	83	1,118,000	882,000	90	1,000	91	86	90	85	12,000	11,000
Montana	18.0	367,000	89	85	78	71	6,369,000	5,153,000	79	100,000	93	88	79	72	1,827,000	1,224,000
Wyoming	17.0	24,000	94	90	81	75	646,000	408,000	86	18,000	95	93	80	76	294,000	238,000
Colorado	33.0	1,057,000	91	80	65	65	16,406,000	13,741,000	80	78,000	92	85	75	64	873,000	819,000
New Mexico	50.0	33,000	85	50	63	50	225,000	374,000	80	2,000	83	50	70	45	8,000	24,000
Arizona	8.0	42,000	91	92	95	94	1,274,000	1,157,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	2.5	139,000	94	93	90	85	2,226,000	2,377,000	90	11,000	95	98	95	90	120,000	133,000
Nevada	2.0	3,000	95	90	95	92	59,000	71,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	4.0	393,000	94	88	92	91	8,658,000	8,677,000	100	11,000	96	94	96	95	165,000	177,000
Washington	5.0	1,383,000	91	85	88	84	23,244,000	33,468,000	95	18,000	95	93	92	88	169,000	227,000
Oregon	3.0	853,000	95	91	95	91	16,880,000	18,800,000	99	37,000	97	92	98	95	444,000	501,000
California	8.0	748,000	82	90	88	75	15,308,000	13,691,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States[3]	14.3	39,750,000	87.5	83.5	80.1	75.2	586,204,000	578,287,000	84.3	5,234,000	90.6	91.7	85.1	81.8	95,497,000	74,510,000

[1] Winter wheat: Previous May 1 forecasts above final yields 7 times, range 1% to 22%, average 10%; below 4 times, range 5% to 13%, average 7.8%. Average of all years above and below, 3.5% above.

[2] Rye: Previous May 1 forecasts above final yields 6 times, range 7% to 38%, average 14%; below 0, due to continuous decline in average yields over a long period of years, making indicated normal yields too high.

[3] On the basis of later and fuller information, the department has increased the estimate of acreage of winter wheat planted in the autumn of 1922 by 102,000 acres for Ohio and 208,000 for Nebraska, a total increase of 310,000 acres for the United States.

How Crop Forecasts Are Made.

Crop forecasts are published monthly during the growing season by the United States Department of Agriculture. The forecast is a computation of the indicated outturn, based upon present conditions and the experience of past years, assuming average seasonal influences during the remainder of the growing season.

As used by the Crop Reporting Board, a forecast differs from an estimate of yield. The latter relates to a fact accomplished, and is based upon realized yield reported at harvest.

The yield per acre indicated from the condition on the first of any month is determined from a study of reported conditions on that date and of determined yields at harvest during past years. If for, say, 20 years the May 1 condition averaged 80% of normal at that date, and the realized yield per acre averaged 16 bushels, 20 bushels (16÷80%) would be indicated as the normal or 100% yield. The May 1 percentage of condition in a subsequent year would then indicate that percentage of a normal yield of 20 bushels.

The yield finally realized would probably be higher or lower than the figure thus indicated, according as later seasonal influences prove to be more or less favorable than average.

A rough statement of the formula would be as follows: The 20-year average May 1 condition is to the 20-year average yield per acre as the current May 1 condition is to the indicated yield per acre for the present year.

In actually working out these relations the process is much more refined than stated, other factors, such as trends, being taken into consideration.

Forecasts of total production are based each month upon the yields per acre, indicated by the reported condition on the first of the month, multiplied by the preliminary estimate of acreage of the crop.

In future there will be shown in connection with forecasts of important crops—

a. Number of times the current monthly forecast in previous years has been higher than final reported yields, with the range and average percentage above.

b. Number of times lower, with range and average percentage below.

c. Average percentage above or below final yields of all previous forecasts for the same month.

Estimated Crop Conditions May 1, 1923, With Comparisons—Continued.

State.	Hay (all). Stocks on farms May 1— 1921	1922	1923	Condition May 1— 10-yr. av.	1922	1923	1922, subject to final revision in December	1923, forecast from May 1 condition.	Spring pasture. Condition May 1— 10-yr. av.	1922	1923	Spring plowing. Per cent done by May 1— 10-yr. av.	1922	1923	Spring planting. 10-yr. av.	1922	1923
	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Maine	141	81	218	95	92	97	1,557	1,524	92	87	90	49	52	50	7	18	13
New Hampshire	61	39	96	94	92	94	597	554	91	83	85	34	30	29	10	15	15
Vermont	125	57	129	95	89	95	1,287	1,321	91	78	86	55	58	51	14	20	20
Massachusetts	87	76	60	93	92	94	599	616	89	84	86	37	36	25	20	22	20
Rhode Island	9	8	8	92	90	94	55	59	87	84	85	42	45	35	33	36	30
Connecticut	55	51	58	92	90	89	445	423	88	84	80	37	38	30	25	24	22
New York	867	496	897	91	85	88	6,897	6,119	86	75	72	53	50	51	25	22	25
New Jersey	110	59	72	89	88	82	516	443	86	83	76	62	64	65	48	51	50
Pennsylvania	621	476	688	90	88	82	4,916	3,808	85	82	70	67	69	72	41	43	48
Delaware	16	10	9	86	86	83	118	97	83	83	73	65	70	55	39	50	35
Maryland	119	90	66	85	85	75	662	462	83	80	70	68	75	68	37	45	46
Virginia	204	101	197	87	88	83	1,234	1,029	84	88	74	81	83	80	53	56	51
West Virginia	118	91	116	91	92	77	1,050	827	86	89	70	73	77	76	49	55	54
North Carolina	123	122	200	89	92	88	1,174	731	85	91	85	81	79	81	66	60	62
South Carolina	75	49	92	85	93	88	461	392	84	95	85	82	70	73	76	63	68
Georgia	116	120	110	87	89	86	687	565	85	88	86	82	73	78	75	67	69
Florida	19	29	29	84	74	85	144	99	83	73	84	91	94	95	86	87	89
Ohio	724	449	685	90	93	79	4,895	3,851	86	93	67	64	50	72	42	40	52
Indiana	545	373	564	90	94	74	3,759	2,408	87	93	68	58	29	70	43	29	47
Illinois	706	458	751	88	93	79	5,363	3,877	86	93	75	61	35	70	47	31	53
Michigan	581	264	725	88	86	84	4,530	3,780	80	74	56	48	42	42	33	29	29
Wisconsin	680	320	838	88	84	90	5,989	5,698	81	75	73	69	63	62	54	50	43
Minnesota	933	542	508	89	86	84	5,646	5,618	82	77	77	72	72	70	65	64	55
Iowa	960	782	681	90	93	89	5,242	5,258	87	87	84	68	61	60	56	54	53
Missouri	700	470	440	89	92	86	3,999	3,870	86	93	81	64	32	73	51	29	56
North Dakota	501	360	637	85	85	89	4,247	4,057	79	78	75	58	62	45	51	53	32
South Dakota	1,439	437	708	92	93	87	5,058	5,027	86	81	79	64	66	55	64	66	56
Nebraska	1,222	729	520	93	91	88	5,200	5,249	88	85	80	60	61	54	46	46	45
Kansas	879	457	316	89	91	87	4,513	3,943	86	88	75	63	48	65	53	42	55
Kentucky	321	192	254	90	96	84	1,497	1,172	86	96	78	71	66	68	47	50	50
Tennessee	395	317	346	89	94	84	1,923	1,446	87	95	77	72	65	66	56	50	50
Alabama	150	170	149	86	88	82	782	574	85	91	82	81	75	72	73	68	59
Mississippi	138	90	95	89	92	85	595	577	88	94	86	80	73	63	71	64	57
Louisiana	43	49	33	88	88	82	367	269	89	92	85	87	82	80	77	72	67
Texas	159	133	130	86	90	92	1,295	1,037	84	92	95	90	89	91	73	73	70
Oklahoma	362	224	133	89	94	88	1,894	1,648	85	90	82	84	80	86	70	66	70
Arkansas	155	135	113	91	90	86	871	679	90	90	84	81	75	82	69	62	68
Montana	991	144	365	92	94	90	2,609	2,412	83	74	85	62	46	48	53	37	42
Wyoming	536	148	130	97	96	94	1,619	1,685	92	88	84	54	40	42	41	31	35
Colorado	785	496	217	96	93	90	2,709	2,581	90	86	78	65	63	60	57	55	55
New Mexico	98	65	20	90	85	98	334	448	80	63	75	70	60	75	51	45	50
Arizona	23	23	29	92	90	94	583	644	86	87	78	87	80	86	77	70	72
Utah	295	252	129	96	99	94	1,614	1,448	89	80	87	79	64	71	71	47	65
Nevada	98	40	87	96	100	96	795	691	89	88	90	81	54	75	71	35	65
Idaho	537	286	218	95	92	95	2,730	3,085	88	75	92	69	45	68	58	35	64
Washington	199	187	140	94	87	96	2,341	2,356	89	77	94	80	69	82	73	59	84
Oregon	289	165	108	95	90	97	2,158	2,395	92	78	97	83	65	93	73	58	85
California	461	207	366	86	86	86	5,235	3,991	84	82	90	91	89	91	84	86	88
United States	18,771	10,919	13,480	90.2	90.1	87.0	112,791	100,853	85.9	84.5	77.0	71.1	63.5	68.9	58.3	53.6	55.4

Florida and California Crop Report, May 1.

Condition of—	Florida. May 1— 1920	1921	1922	1923	Apr. 1, 1923.	California. May 1— 1920	1921	1922	1923	Apr. 1, 1923.
Pineapples	80	78	75	88	88					
Oranges	90	88	86	90	95	100	92	79	97	94
Lemons						99	90	66	90	92
Limes	83	80	81	90	88					
Grapefruit	86	89	81	88	91					
Peaches	78	72	75	71	72					
Pears	50	50	55	60	75					
Watermelons	81	77	80	86						
Cantaloupes	79	73	75	80						
Apricots						61	45	52	98	
Cherries						92	66	90	73	
Almonds						55	58	77	75	
Cauliflower [1]						[1] 95	[1] 120	[1] 100	[1] 92	90
Field beans	85	80	75	87						
Tomatoes	70	82	73	85	89					
Cabbages	[1] 200	[1] 82	[1] 150	[1] 70	82					
Potatoes	84	80	86	83	75					
Field peas	84	80	74	85						

[1] Production compared with a full crop.

Stocks of Hay in the United States, May 1, 1910–1923.

Year.	Production of all hay preceeding year.	Per cent on farms May 1.	Total on farms May 1.	Price per ton May 1 (tame).	Price per ton Apr. 15 (wild).
	Tons.		Tons.		
1910	87,216,000	11.5	10,053,000	$12.21	
1911	82,529,000	12.4	10,222,000	12.29	
1912	67,071,000	8.5	5,732,000	17.64	
1913	90,734,000	14.9	13,523,000	11.13	
1914	79,179,000	12.2	9,631,000	12.32	
1915	88,686,000	12.2	10,797,000	11.82	$8.58
1916	107,263,000	13.5	14,452,000	12.22	7.56
1917	110,992,000	11.4	12,659,000	14.44	10.94
1918	98,439,000	11.7	11,476,000	18.63	14.47
1919	91,139,000	9.4	8,559,000	22.95	18.85
1920	104,760,000	10.1	10,618,000	25.37	16.66
1921	105,315,000	17.8	18,771,000	13.84	8.43
1922	97,770,000	11.2	10,919,000	13.59	8.02
1923	112,791,000	12.0	13,480,000	13.22	9.74

Terminal grain elevators are being constructed at Durban and Cape Town, South Africa, with storage capacities of 42,000 tons and 30,000 tons, respectively, states the British Board of Trade Journal for April 12, 1923. Contracts have been let for the construction of 34 country elevators, and work has been started on 23 of them.

Condition of Truck Crops in the Early and Intermediate States.

State.	Asparagus.			Snap beans.			Cabbage.			Cantaloupes.			Cucumbers.		
	May 1, 1922.	Apr. 1, 1923.	May 1, 1923.	May 1, 1922.	Apr. 1, 1923.	May 1, 1923.	May 1, 1922.	Apr. 1, 1923.	May 1, 1923.	May 1, 1922.	Apr. 1, 1923.	May 1, 1923.	May 1, 1922.	Apr. 1, 1923.	May 1, 1923.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Ala	....	....	....	77	57	72	85	92	93	90	....	70	86	....	74
Ariz	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	....
Ark	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	84	....	....	....	....	....
Calif	80	90	80	....	....	85	74	89	92	86	90	90	....	....	....
Del	88	90	99	....	....	....	....	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	....
Fla	....	....	....	60	87	74	....	85	....	88	76	70	74	86	68
Ga	88	92	71	100	....	60	77	76	85	76	89	82	83	....	70
Ill	82	84	86	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	....	....	....	....	100
Iowa	100	....	55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kans	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ky	....	....	....	....	....	....	75	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	....
La	....	....	....	60	75	43	78	80	81	....	....	....	70	65	52
Md	84	90	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miss	....	....	....	81	84	67	75	70	65	....	....	....	100	....	....
Mo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
N. J	87	91	96	....	....	....	84	....	77	....	....	....	....	....	....
N. Mex	....	....	....	....	....	....	93	....	97	....	....	....	....	....	....
N. C	....	....	....	77	78	83	....	75	81	84	....	66	84	....	82
Ohio (Wash. Co.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	65	....	....	....	....	....	....
Okla	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oreg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S. C	76	93	85	87	71	51	90	94	98	81	....	65	98	61	62
Tenn	....	....	....	....	....	....	79	....	83	65	....	....	....	....	....
Tex	....	....	....	77	73	63	71	70	75	78	80	77	75	....	83
Va	....	....	....	66	....	72	86	95	86	....	....	....	60	....	....
Wash	....	....	....	....	....	....	90	....	74	....	....	....	....	....	....
Average	83	90	84	68	83	72	77	91	82	85	89	86	74	81	71

Condition of Truck Crops on May 1, 1923.

State.	Lettuce.			Green peas.			E. I. potatoes.			Straw-berries.			Tomatoes.		
	May 1, 1922.	Apr. 1, 1923.	May 1, 1923.	May 1, 1922.	Apr. 1, 1923.	May 1, 1923.	May 1, 1922.	Apr. 1, 1923.	May 1, 1923.	May 1, 1922.	Apr. 1, 1923.	May 1, 1923.	May 1, 1922.	Apr. 1, 1923.	May 1, 1923.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Ala	....	....	....	....	....	....	85	64	86	89	80	76	90	100	75
Ariz	40	95	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ark	....	....	....	....	....	....	79	....	85	83	60	74	....	....	....
Calif	85	99	93	75	101	76	....	82	92	89	83	86	65	92	85
Del	....	....	....	....	75	76	....	....	....	64	88	84	....	....	....
Fla	....	....	....	....	85	....	73	69	71	....	91	....	67	76	77
Ga	....	....	....	....	....	....	76	60	73	....	....	....	65	....	....
Ill	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	95	....	92	....	....	85
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	88	....	94	....	....	....
Kans	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	81	....	85	....	....	....
Ky	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	86	....	66	....	....	....
La	....	....	....	....	....	....	72	59	88	91	87	75	....	....	....
Md	....	....	....	87	95	79	....	....	....	76	95	84	....	....	....
Miss	....	....	....	50	32	45	80	47	69	87	82	69	75	80	69
Mo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	93	64	64	....	....	....
N. J	97	100	78	95	88	96	....	....	....	56	....	90	....	....	....
N. Mex	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
N. C	....	69	....	61	85	86	75	81	77	84	82	87	....	....	....
Okla	....	....	....	....	....	....	76	....	85	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oreg	....	....	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	78	....	....	....
S. C	....	59	....	62	54	62	74	83	88	....	....	60	80	88	96
Tenn	....	....	....	70	80	100	....	....	....	92	68	81	77	....	80
Tex	....	....	....	....	....	....	57	58	59	74	63	89	68	45	61
Va	....	50	....	84	87	75	79	....	78	77	89	89	80	....	....
Wash	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	88	....	90	....	....	....
Average	83	94	83	79	90	81	77	74	78	84	77	79	70	74	75

The condition of watermelons in Florida on May 1 was 77% of normal, indicating a production of 10,691,400 melons on an acreage of 30,900 acres, which compares with a forecast of the 1922 crop on May 1, 1922, of 12,744,000 melons on an acreage of 35,400 acres and a production of 14,478,000 melons on 38,100 acres as finally determined for 1922.

The average condition for the seven early States, Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas is 72% compared with 83% on May 1, 1922.

Bermuda Onion Production Decreased.

Estimated production of Bermuda and Creole onions is below crops of 1921 and 1922.

Bermuda and Creole onions have a commercial production of 2,707,900 bushels this year, as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture, or much below the harvested crop of 3,615,700 bushels in 1922 and considerably below the crop of 3,085,500 bushels in 1921. This crop is grown in two counties in southern California, two counties in Louisiana, and in 14 counties in Texas.

Most of the commercial crop is produced in Texas. The quantity in that State this year will be 2,074,200 bushels, according to the estimate. For California the estimate is 353,200 bushels, and for Louisiana 280,500 bushels.

Production in Texas, 2,074,200 bushels, equals 3,914 cars of 530 bushels each, and compares with 2,341,700 bushels in 1922, when 4,398 cars were shipped, as reported to the Department of Agriculture by the railroads. The five-year average production is 2,309,200 bushels, or 4,357 cars.

Average yield of these onions per acre in Texas is much below the average of the preceding two years, being estimated at 165 bushels per acre this year, 196 bushels in 1922, and 227 bushels in 1921.

The accompanying table contains details of acreage, yield per acre, and production of these onions in each county where they are grown commercially.

Estimate of Production of Bermuda and Creole Onions for 1923.

Based on Condition of Crop on April 15, Reported by Growers.

State and county.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production.		
	Harvested.		Planted, 1923.	Harvested.		Indicated, 1923.	Harvested.		Forecast, 1923.
	1921	1922		1921	1922		1921	1922	
California:	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*
Imperial	300	350	150	245	320	275	73,500	112,000	41,400
Riverside	1,700	2,600	1,190	245	320	262	416,500	832,000	311,800
Total	2,000	2,950	1,340	245	320	264	490,000	944,000	353,200
Louisiana:									
Lafourche	940	1,020	1,000	206	300	255	193,600	306,000	255,000
Pointe Coupee	80	80	100	206	300	255	16,500	24,000	25,500
Total	1,020	1,100	1,100	206	300	255	210,100	330,000	280,500
Texas:									
Atascosa	60	30	0	200	183	....	12,000	5,500	0
Dimmit	3,100	3,520	3,940	234	204	167	725,400	718,100	658,000
Frio	480	700	380	240	190	189	115,200	133,000	71,800
La Salle	500	940	1,180	225	180	168	112,500	169,200	198,200
Lower Valley	1,720	1,130	1,260	148	80	162	254,600	90,400	204,100
Maverick	80	190	250	250	246	236	20,000	46,700	59,000
Medina	180	90	40	380	198	200	68,400	17,800	8,000
Nueces	600	300	600	351	185	179	210,600	55,500	107,400
San Patricio	....	20	60	....	138	160	....	2,800	9,600
Travis	....	....	20	....	....	188	....	....	3,800
Webb	3,200	3,750	2,860	217	228	167	694,400	855,000	477,600
Willacy	....	300	900	....	145	96	....	43,500	86,400
Zavalla	580	950	11,100	297	215	173	172,300	204,200	190,300
Total	10,500	11,920	12,590	227	196	165	2,385,400	2,341,700	2,074,200
Grand total	13,520	15,970	15,030	228	226	180	3,085,500	3,615,700	2,707,900

Canadian Cattle Sold in Scotland.

The first consignment of 221 head of Canadian store cattle shipped after the lifting of the British embargo reached Glasgow on April 5 and were sold by public auction the next day, according to the Scotsman, April 7, 1923. The whole offering was disposed of in about one hour. Some of the animals were bought by farmers for "finishing" purposes, but the majority were secured by the cooperative societies and meat-trading firms. The average weight was 1,176 lbs., and the average price per cwt. (112 lbs.) as weighed coming off the boat was 61s. 5d. ($14.50, or 12¢ per lb. live weight at exchange.) These quotations compared favorably with the average price of fat cattle sold in various markets of the country. It has been calculated that the cost of shipping the cattle from Canada, including rail and freight charges, will average from $39.60 to $56 (£8, 10s to £12) per head.

Condition of Farm Animals May 1, and Estimated Losses During the Year Ending April 30.

State.	Horses and mules.					Cattle.							Swine.					Sheep.							Lambs.	
	Losses from disease.			Condition May 1.		Losses from disease.		Losses from exposure.		Losses from disease and exposure, 1923	Condition May 1.		Losses from disease.			Condition May 1.		Losses from disease.		Losses from exposure.		Losses from disease and exposure, 1923.	Condition May 1.		Losses from disease and exposure.	
	10-yr av.	1923		10-yr av.	1923	10-yr av.	1923	10-yr av.	1923		10-yr av.	1923	10-yr av.	1923		10-yr av.	1923	10-yr av.	1923	10-yr av.	1923		10-yr av.	1923	10-yr av.	1923
	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Number.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Number.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Number.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Per 1,000	Number.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Per 1,000	Per 1,000
Me.	16	14	1,274	97	97	14	15	2	3	5,040	96	97	24	20	1,360	98	97	22	25	8	6	2,232	96	96	39	40
N. H.	14	9	315	98	98	14	13	2	3	2,560	97	96	20	26	728	98	96	17	18	5	10	392	97	96	31	30
Vt.	15	13	988	98	97	18	18	4	4	10,274	96	95	26	25	1,475	97	97	19	24	5	9	1,122	97	96	36	38
Mass.	15	15	705	98	98	15	15	2	2	3,876	98	97	28	25	1,800	97	95	14	15	4	2	204	97	93	23	20
R. I.	15	12	72	98	97	17	18	1	2	680	97	95	21	25	300	97	99	17	20	3	5	50	97	96	25	33
Conn.	17	15	540	97	96	16	25	2	4	5,191	96	95	24	28	1,260	97	96	14	20	4	4	144	98	95	27	42
N. Y.	18	13	6,721	97	96	20	15	3	3	37,584	96	94	25	24	13,104	97	96	22	24	5	4	11,032	97	94	42	47
N. J.	18	14	1,092	97	96	19	16	3	2	3,330	96	96	40	30	3,960	96	95	15	16	4	2	144	97	96	26	25
Pa.	18	14	7,644	97	96	18	19	3	2	33,117	96	94	32	30	36,000	96	95	22	22	9	7	10,933	96	95	41	50
Del.	19	15	510	96	92	18	15	5	4	950	96	91	56	50	2,150	94	92	22	23	7	5	56	95	91	35	34
Md.	19	16	2,704	96	94	18	14	6	5	5,605	95	93	59	38	11,362	95	94	26	21	14	13	2,754	94	93	52	44
Va.	18	13	5,161	96	95	20	16	10	6	19,778	94	93	41	27	21,384	95	95	33	28	17	10	11,286	94	92	60	50
W. Va.	16	11	1,936	95	95	16	15	8	8	13,501	95	94	35	25	7,900	96	95	29	28	16	15	18,189	93	90	52	45
N. C.	19	18	7,668	96	94	21	18	12	9	17,253	94	92	50	44	55,924	95	93	25	23	17	12	2,310	94	93	42	37
S. C.	24	15	4,185	94	89	24	18	15	12	12,510	91	86	54	45	42,615	92	90	20	20	18	10	570	91	86	31	30
Ga.	23	19	9,215	94	89	25	20	19	18	45,942	93	87	85	65	139,880	93	89	25	23	24	19	2,226	93	89	44	40
Fla.	23	13	1,653	96	94	27	20	30	15	30,485	92	88	105	50	35,150	91	88	28	20	30	25	2,430	94	89	55	40
Ohio	18	14	11,242	96	96	16	14	5	3	32,742	96	95	56	48	148,308	95	94	26	25	12	9	53,380	95	93	48	49
Ind.	20	18	14,346	96	95	17	20	7	6	39,936	96	95	85	65	266,630	93	92	23	30	12	10	19,680	94	93	57	60
Ill.	20	17	23,001	96	96	19	16	5	4	54,180	96	96	90	50	234,650	94	93	25	19	10	8	9,882	96	96	48	42
Mich.	16	13	7,800	96	95	14	14	4	4	28,584	96	93	32	45	51,075	96	94	23	22	8	9	25,420	96	94	45	50
Wis.	15	10	6,470	97	96	15	11	4	2	39,923	97	96	28	27	46,575	97	95	17	13	7	4	4,471	97	97	36	35
Minn.	14	13	11,661	97	96	14	15	5	6	61,530	97	95	52	52	135,720	95	94	18	14	8	8	6,424	96	94	36	45
Iowa	17	13	18,278	97	97	18	15	6	5	92,780	97	96	86	75	721,125	94	92	24	26	10	13	21,645	96	95	46	60
Mo.	17	12	14,916	96	95	17	14	8	6	55,600	95	94	80	55	236,830	92	92	24	21	13	10	25,699	94	93	53	50
N. Dak.	19	20	16,100	94	93	16	18	14	18	47,412	94	91	27	29	13,862	95	96	17	18	17	20	6,764	95	94	39	45
S. Dak.	15	18	13,932	96	94	18	20	17	15	68,985	95	94	61	58	132,414	95	93	19	26	27	22	24,624	96	95	46	55
Nebr.	17	12	12,180	97	96	19	20	13	13	107,910	96	95	65	64	270,848	94	89	17	26	20	14	18,430	97	96	38	41
Kans.	16	12	15,912	96	95	17	12	12	6	57,654	95	95	54	32	88,832	95	93	17	15	13	9	5,136	96	95	32	50
Ky.	18	13	8,593	95	93	20	15	10	8	24,288	94	92	58	30	39,330	93	93	33	28	18	12	23,760	92	91	67	45
Tenn.	19	17	11,084	94	93	22	21	13	12	37,026	93	91	67	38	62,852	92	92	30	32	20	18	14,100	93	89	62	52
Ala.	22	20	8,800	93	90	25	25	21	20	46,395	92	89	68	36	46,116	92	88	25	20	25	21	2,993	93	89	46	35
Miss.	24	20	10,260	93	91	28	23	28	26	59,682	92	86	71	35	42,245	92	91	30	38	31	25	7,245	92	87	64	50
La.	24	25	8,675	94	91	29	25	34	40	52,065	92	85	96	85	64,260	89	88	32	25	29	30	5,555	93	91	53	90
Tex.	18	14	25,676	95	94	23	19	22	30	298,557	94	92	41	30	69,780	94	95	23	42	22	30	156,600	94	95	57	60
Okla.	16	14	14,728	94	90	18	17	13	14	59,830	94	90	60	30	42,030	91	92	11	10	11	14	1,512	95	93	27	33
Ark.	21	19	11,058	94	91	26	20	20	17	38,184	92	88	109	54	60,156	89	90	24	20	18	15	2,205	92	88	45	30
Mont.	18	16	10,432	92	94	17	16	35	20	50,400	92	88	20	17	3,366	96	97	19	16	42	24	70,360	94	96	60	50
Wyo.	22	13	2,613	97	92	16	14	36	20	29,954	96	92	13	16	1,344	99	95	19	18	53	39	107,901	96	90	69	80
Colo.	18	14	6,412	97	95	21	15	30	14	46,806	96	93	33	23	12,029	97	96	22	20	42	16	45,756	97	96	62	31
N. Mex.	17	20	4,040	95	85	19	16	31	60	67,260	92	76	18	12	1,068	97	95	21	20	40	50	111,160	93	88	66	54
Ariz.	18	13	1,911	96	94	22	15	41	35	54,800	92	91	27	15	855	96	99	32	25	43	25	48,500	95	97	78	50
Utah	17	16	2,096	96	96	18	18	26	25	23,435	96	96	23	20	2,160	98	95	20	18	36	30	85,344	96	96	57	70
Nev.	20	27	1,377	97	100	20	12	21	23	13,195	96	100	22	40	1,000	98	100	24	25	32	140	140,250	95	101	65	75
Idaho	18	12	3,372	96	96	15	11	18	10	14,784	96	96	22	20	4,700	97	97	19	13	24	12	53,500	96	98	58	40
Wash.	17	23	6,900	97	96	15	20	10	13	17,683	96	96	18	20	4,340	98	97	17	25	19	16	16,195	97	95	44	50
Oreg.	15	15	4,290	97	98	14	12	16	10	18,612	97	97	17	14	3,234	98	98	21	16	27	11	38,502	96	96	69	40
Calif.	17	12	5,088	98	99	20	20	21	10	62,400	97	97	34	25	21,900	98	98	21	22	25	15	65,749	97	98	64	37
U. S.	18.0	15.0	365,026	95.7	94.3	19.1	16.7	14.2	12.7	1,950,273	95.0	93.2	66.4	50.5	3,206,046	93.6	92.5	22.4	22.4	26.8	23.9	1,284,866	95.2	94.6	56.8	49.7

How Farm Population Was Counted.

When the Bureau of the Census counted the number of persons living on farms January 1, 1920, it ascertained what is almost exactly the agricultural population. What was actually done was to count the persons found living on farms in a broad, comprehensive sense. Farm laborers and farm operators were included, as well as farm laborers and the members of their families, even though living on a small parcel of land, if it was not situated in an incorporated place.

In tabulating the collected information, the Bureau of the Census provided results by rural territory as distinguished from urban territory, and by cities and towns of 2,500 to 10,000 population, of 10,000 to 25,000 population, and of 25,000 population and over, all by States; by males and females, by States; by the age groups of under 10 years, 10 to 20 years, and 21 years and over, by States; and by white, negro, and "all other" colors, by Southern States.

This is the first census count of the persons living on farms, or, substantially, of the agricultural population.

Acreage of early cucumbers in the Wilmington section of North Carolina shows an increase over last year. At Mount Olive, Calypso, and Faison, the acreage is about the same as that of last year.

Large Strawberry Acreage in Carolinas.

Acreage of strawberries in the Carolinas shows a considerable increase over last year, being more than double in the Chadbourn section, and showing a 25 per cent increase in the section north of Wilmington at Rose Hill, Wallace, and Teacheys. The crop suffered only slight injury from the frost of March 20. On April 1, however, a heavy frost destroyed the bloom and some of the fruit, and on April 10 open bloom was destroyed and the time of harvest further delayed. Although the acreage is much larger than last year, the 1922 yield per acre was unusually heavy, and is not expected to be equaled this year. Present indications are for 1,500 to 1,600 cars for the two States.

Light yields of early potatoes on December plantings in the Hastings section of Florida are reported. Later plantings suffered much less injury in the February frost and are expected to show higher yields. For the entire crop the average is expected not to be over 30 barrels per acre. Cars have been moving in increasing volume.

Estimated Farm Value of Important Products, May 1, 1922 and 1923.

State.	Wheat, per bushel.		Corn, per bushel.		Oats, per bushel.		Barley, per bushel.		Rye, per bushel.		Buckwheat, per bushel.		Flaxseed, per bushel.		Potatoes, per bushel.		Sweet potatoes, per bushel.		Hay (loose), per ton.		Cotton, per pound.		Butter, per pound.		Eggs, per dozen.		Chickens, per pound.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine	200	120	96	99	66	63	78	125			104	97			55	100			22.00	14.90			41	48	27	31	27.0	28.0
New Hampshire															125	160			26.75	20.70			47	49	32	31	28.0	26.0
Vermont	209	150	89	100	73	70	125	130			119	115			114	125			24.00	17.70			44	51	27	28	28.0	25.3
Massachusetts			75	100	53	63			125	150					138	140			27.50	24.20			45	53	37	33	33.1	27.0
Rhode Island			125	118	70	58				151					130	146			27.50	26.00			42	52	28	29	33.0	28.0
Connecticut			86	120	63	72			150	156					136	135			27.60	25.00			42	50	29	31	32.0	32.0
New York	130	130	77	94	54	60	76	90	116	105	103	107			91	105			18.15	14.70			40	48	27	27	27.8	25.0
New Jersey	140	131	76	100	58	60			106	104	100	113			102	110	175	115	21.00	20.20			39	49	29	27	31.0	27.9
Pennsylvania	126	127	65	85	50	56	60	65	90	92	81	85			123	96			16.75	15.10			41	47	23	25	24.0	25.0
Delaware	136	125	63	100	70				150						146	75	140	60					42	40	22	23	26.5	22.0
Maryland	135	127	62	90	51	63			104	95	81	110			109	85	175	75	16.25	16.00			35	40	22	23	25.4	24.0
Virginia	139	132	84	101	62	67	84	80	97	107	121	105			128	98	149	100	19.25	17.80			32	38	22	23	23.7	23.0
West Virginia	136	137	88	105	62	72			88	110	94	105			151	116	217	200	18.45	17.20			36	41	22	24	21.8	22.7
North Carolina	149	147	88	109	74	72			122	129	89	106			151	126	111	95	19.30	19.50	16.7	27.2	35	38	22	23	21.3	24.0
South Carolina	210	170	84	114	71	75			212	209					215	161	97	95	20.40	20.00	15.9	27.3	38	38	23	23	25.4	20.7
Georgia	176	161	73	117	64	76			121	143					200	170	86	77	16.50	19.30	16.0	27.1	30	32	21	23	20.2	21.7
Florida			79	106	68	81									158	280	93	100	19.25	18.50	14.3	26.9	40	43	26	27	26.4	24.0
Ohio	129	124	62	83	40	54	61	69	84	85	98	90			143	109	211	196	13.25	11.20			36	42	23	24	21.3	21.0
Indiana	127	124	54	79	34	46	62	79	84	80	145	130			145	110	152	171	13.30	10.90			31	38	22	23	19.1	19.0
Illinois	121	119	53	76	34	43	55	65	95	80					136	110	157	130	13.90	13.40			33	39	21	23	20.2	19.0
Michigan	125	124	60	79	40	47	57	63	87	73	77	87			90	51			14.50	9.70			35	43	22	23	19.3	19.4
Wisconsin	117	113	59	75	40	44	56	60	91	74	90	84	204	220	88	65			18.50	11.50			37	43	21	22	19.6	20.0
Minnesota	135	110	48	67	31	36	47	48	88	70	102	80	238	300	82	45			10.00	9.70			34	41	21	22	16.5	15.5
Iowa	114	105	48	69	30	39	52	52	84	74	63	85	212	200	135	91		260	10.00	11.20			32	40	21	22	17.4	16.2
Missouri	120	115	61	86	42	54	55	90	91	80					146	120	155	100	10.50	12.30			30	36	20	21	18.2	18.2
North Dakota	123	101	57	55	30	32	43	44	83	62			226	284	95	33			10.60	6.40			29	39	18	18	15.0	13.0
South Dakota	125	97	41	63	28	37	44	48	83	62		75	228	300	112	55			7.80	6.80			31	41	19	19	15.6	13.0
Nebraska	112	104	42	72	29	42	45	57	75	68					102	60			6.75	10.30			27	37	18	21	16.1	16.0
Kansas	123	105	50	80	36	54	43	54	88	80			226	270	136	109	136	180	7.50	10.50			29	38	19	20	17.0	15.7
Kentucky	136	131	78	97	57	67	65	86	108	110	117	100			176	112	151	158	16.75	16.40			29	34	20	21	18.6	19.0
Tennessee	140	135	73	101	54	71	89	100	140	114	100	110			175	125	121	100	17.00	18.70	15.5	27.7	24	30	18	20	18.3	18.0
Alabama	167	185	80	110	64	76									196	176	106	105	16.70	21.00	16.2	26.7	30	31	19	21	20.5	20.4
Mississippi			85	104	64	69									198	172	106	94	15.00	15.00	15.8	27.7	32	35	19	20	21.9	22.0
Louisiana			81	110	62	75									197	176	104	100	13.00	14.80	15.1	26.9	37	40	20	22	18.4	21.0
Texas	121	111	70	104	46	58	60	70	100	86					209	160	128	130	11.25	14.70	16.0	26.7	32	32	16	18	17.0	17.0
Oklahoma	109	103	55	86	41	61	53	70							165	135	144	130	8.10	11.80	15.1	25.0	29	38	16	19	17.2	17.0
Arkansas	125	120	79	106	55	65									184	150	102	120	12.75	15.90	15.4	27.4	29	32	16	21	16.0	16.0
Montana	122	100	54	85	47	55	63	75	81	67			231	297	84	43			11.00	9.00			31	37	19	15	16.4	17.0
Wyoming	108	98	59	70	47	63	70	82	98	62					105	60			13.00	10.80			35	43	21	20	17.9	17.0
Colorado	99	100	51	85	44	67	48	80	69	75					51	46			7.25	13.90			31	42	21	23	19.9	18.8
New Mexico	133	120	123	106	82	75													12.25	21.10			43	48	25	23	18.8	16.3
Arizona	170	125	133	140	79	78	80	93							105	109			10.50	17.00			43	49	26	26	23.2	24.0
Utah	95	100			44	66	53	80							99	43			7.50	11.00			33	40	18	20	14.3	19.0
Nevada	126	143	170	130	48	92	79	100	128	95					118	65			11.00	11.30			41	43	32	27	27.5	24.0
Idaho	105	100	91	120	49	59	79	86	98	80					99	40			12.00	12.00			33	42	20	17	16.5	15.0
Washington	126	106	129	130	61	65	67	85	79	115					88	40			16.40	18.70			37	42	20	21	20.0	18.0
Oregon	107	113	110	109	52	70	84	91	85	127					102	50			10.00	13.80			35	42	20	20	19.6	19.0
California	118	114	106	95	59	75	76	77							112	107	169	150	15.30	15.00	15.0	26.6	36	45	22	22	25.8	26.0
United States	121.0	109.8	59.7	83.0	37.9	45.7	56.3	60.7	87.6	72.1	93.3	94.5	230.6	291.0	104.3	81.3	114.1	103.8	12.98	12.69	15.9	26.9	34.7	40.3	21.0	22.5	19.9	19.6

Averages of Prices Received by Producers May 1, 1923.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

[Prices of articles quoted below are averages of reports of county crop reporters, weighted according to relative importance of county and State.]

Date.	Wheat, per bushel.	Corn, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Rye, per bushel.	Buckwheat, per bushel.	Potatoes, per bushel.	Sweet potatoes, per bushel.	Flaxseed, per bushel.	Apples, per bushel.	Hay, per ton.	Cotton, per pound.	Butter, per pound.	Eggs, per dozen.	Chickens, per pound.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1913, May 1	80.9	56.8	34.2	48.3	62.4	71.4	48.2	93.8	114.3	89.5	$10.42	11.6	27.0	16.1	11.8
1914, May 1	83.9	72.1	39.5	49.3	62.9	77.3	71.4	94.5	134.7	141.8	11.63	12.2	23.8	16.8	12.5
1915, May 1	139.6	77.7	53.4	63.8	101.9	84.6	50.5	95.6	169.6	85.4	11.03	9.1	25.7	17.1	12.1
1916, May 1	102.5	72.3	42.6	59.6	83.7	84.9	94.8	80.5	191.8	98.0	11.27	11.5	27.9	18.1	13.2
1917, May 1	245.9	150.6	71.0	120.1	164.1	150.6	279.6	141.3	300.6	149.8	13.94	18.9	36.1	30.0	17.5
1918, May 1	203.6	155.7	86.0	158.5	221.1	176.0	80.1	155.0	373.3	154.8	17.97	28.5	39.9	31.0	19.8
1919, May 1	231.1	162.6	70.9	103.9	155.5	147.3	118.9	174.6	361.4	224.5	22.31	26.0	50.3	36.8	25.2
1920, May 1	251.3	169.6	98.3	146.4	183.1	168.8	393.6	205.2	448.2	285.5	24.22	37.7	57.6	37.4	27.4
1921, May 1	110.7	59.5	36.8	49.2	105.3	115.9	68.0	127.2	125.7	142.2	13.08	9.4	38.6	20.2	21.7
1922, May 1	121.0	59.7	37.9	56.3	87.6	93.3	104.3	114.1	230.6	209.1	12.98	15.9	34.7	21.0	19.9
June 1	116.5	61.6	38.4	57.7	88.0	97.5	104.1	121.2	236.9	213.4	12.65	18.7	33.5	21.2	20.3
July 1	102.6	62.2	37.3	52.2	77.6	102.6	103.3	119.0	223.0	199.3	11.91	20.4	32.7	20.4	20.4
Aug. 1	97.1	64.4	35.0	49.7	70.5	95.7	114.8	128.4	211.4	133.6	10.97	20.7	33.2	20.5	19.4
Sept. 1	88.1	62.7	32.2	45.7	63.3	86.3	88.0	107.6	190.1	109.8	10.58	21.1	33.5	22.7	18.5
Oct. 1	90.4	61.6	34.5	46.7	63.2	84.1	69.6	94.8	188.1	109.6	10.78	20.0	36.2	30.5	18.7
Nov. 1	97.8	62.9	38.2	51.6	67.2	80.3	62.8	80.7	210.7	98.5	10.96	22.4	38.5	37.6	18.5
Dec. 1	100.9	65.7	39.4	52.5	69.2	88.5	58.2	77.1	211.4	99.3	11.81	23.8	42.0	46.1	17.5
1923, Jan. 1	105.6	69.6	41.2	58.6	72.2	89.5	59.3	82.9	224.2	114.8	11.84	24.5	43.8	44.2	17.1
Feb. 1	103.7	70.7	41.8	55.0	71.2	87.5	64.7	87.3	235.6	124.0	12.12	25.9	42.3	33.5	17.8
Mar. 1	105.1	74.3	43.1	57.4	70.8	89.8	63.6	92.3	255.1	136.0	11.96	27.7	41.8	30.4	18.7
Apr. 1	106.9	76.3	43.9	58.6	69.4	95.4	73.6	98.6	268.0	147.1	12.40	28.4	41.4	21.8	19.0
May 1	109.8	83.0	45.7	60.7	72.1	94.5	81.3	103.8	291.0	161.0	12.69	26.9	40.3	22.5	19.6

Estimated Farm Value of Important Products, April 15, 1922 and 1923—Continued.

State.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.		Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.		Veal calves, per 100 lbs.		Sheep, per 100 lbs.		Lambs, per 100 pounds.		Wool (unwashed), per lb.		Milk cows, per head.		Horses, per head.		Apples. Per bushel.		Apples. Per barrel.		Maple sugar, per lb.		Maple sirup, per gallon.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	9.60	8.50	6.90	7.00	9.70	9.70	6.90	6.50	12.90	10.30	24	35	56.00	65.00	149	160	1.42	1.48	3.91	3.53	29.0	25.0	2.09	2.45
New Hampshire	8.70	8.60	4.80	6.00	10.20	10.00	8.00	7.00	13.30	11.60	.....	.....	64.00	74.20	112	130	2.39	1.98	5.60	5.30	27.0	35.0	2.00	2.48
Vermont	8.40	8.00	4.50	5.00	7.60	8.40	5.30	6.40	9.50	11.40	28	41	61.00	66.00	137	130	.....	.....	8.50	6.00	22.0	25.0	1.75	2.05
Massachusetts	9.70	9.10	5.40	5.70	10.30	10.50	7.00	6.00	11.00	9.30	.....	.....	80.00	71.50	.....	.....	3.10	1.82	7.08	5.64	31.0	36.0	2.05	2.55
Rhode Island	9.90	9.30	7.30	6.50	10.30	9.80	7.80	5.50	11.60	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	10.00	7.50	.....	.....	11.50	10.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.00	87.50	180	165	2.90	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	3.00
New York	9.10	8.30	5.20	5.40	8.60	9.80	5.00	6.00	11.80	12.20	27	41	66.00	73.00	137	140	2.50	1.30	6.90	4.20	23.0	27.0	1.85	1.98
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	13.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00	80.00	150	133	3.00	1.75	8.50	5.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	9.70	8.70	6.70	7.20	9.50	10.00	5.80	6.20	10.90	10.80	30	40	61.00	67.20	131	127	2.75	1.56	8.00	4.80	25.0	26.0	1.95	1.99
Delaware	10.00	10.00	7.00	8.20	10.60	13.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	100	3.00	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	9.20	8.40	6.70	6.70	9.50	9.90	5.80	5.10	14.00	13.70	25	40	61.00	64.20	100	106	3.00	1.08	.....	.....	17.0	21.0	1.50	1.67
Virginia	9.10	8.90	5.70	6.30	7.90	9.10	4.50	6.50	11.20	12.10	27	39	44.00	43.70	91	93	2.80	1.41	8.50	4.20	25.0	27.0	1.60	2.21
West Virginia	8.70	8.50	6.10	6.40	8.10	8.60	5.50	6.00	10.00	11.40	29	42	50.00	48.60	105	100	3.45	1.46	9.00	5.20	24.0	28.0	2.00	2.00
North Carolina	9.80	9.40	4.80	5.20	6.40	6.40	5.70	5.20	7.90	8.20	26	31	43.10	42.00	110	114	3.50	1.79	9.50	5.98	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	8.30	7.80	4.00	4.00	5.50	6.00	6.00	7.50	7.50	10.00	.....	.....	38.00	39.00	86	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	7.10	7.40	3.60	3.90	4.60	5.30	5.70	5.20	7.00	7.30	17	31	29.90	32.60	77	94	3.00	1.95	9.00	5.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	7.50	6.70	5.20	4.70	7.00	6.20	5.70	5.60	6.70	6.50	.....	.....	58.00	62.00	122	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	9.80	7.80	6.20	6.70	8.20	9.10	6.00	5.90	10.70	10.30	31	45	57.00	60.20	115	107	2.85	2.10	8.10	5.40	27.0	31.0	2.00	2.05
Indiana	9.60	7.80	6.10	6.40	7.60	8.60	5.50	5.10	10.90	11.40	21	37	49.00	52.00	95	87	3.11	2.00	8.70	5.70	25.0	27.0	2.14	2.17
Illinois	9.30	7.60	6.20	6.50	8.10	8.20	6.50	5.70	10.90	10.40	20	34	58.00	60.00	90	89	3.25	1.75	8.80	5.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	9.50	7.90	5.60	6.00	8.00	9.00	6.00	6.90	11.70	11.20	27	41	58.00	58.40	122	112	2.60	1.52	8.00	4.70	30.0	35.0	2.50	2.50
Wisconsin	8.90	7.50	4.50	5.00	6.30	7.10	6.10	6.00	11.80	10.60	22	38	56.00	64.00	113	118	3.20	2.00	9.50	6.30	31.0	32.0	2.30	2.39
Minnesota	9.10	7.30	5.00	5.30	6.60	7.00	6.00	6.40	11.00	13.30	20	32	51.00	54.00	98	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	9.40	7.40	6.50	7.40	7.50	8.20	7.10	6.50	12.00	10.90	22	39	59.40	62.80	94	99	3.59	1.59	9.68	6.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	8.90	7.20	6.00	6.30	6.70	7.50	6.60	6.20	11.30	10.90	21	37	48.00	49.50	58	62	3.20	1.32	8.00	4.20	35.0	28.0	2.10	1.95
North Dakota	7.50	6.70	4.80	5.30	6.30	6.50	6.00	6.80	9.50	10.30	20	32	48.00	50.20	78	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	8.90	7.10	6.00	6.10	7.30	7.80	7.60	7.60	11.60	10.00	19	33	58.50	59.30	75	75	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	9.00	7.00	6.30	6.80	7.40	7.70	9.00	7.10	12.40	9.80	.....	.....	60.00	58.20	84	70	3.10	2.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	9.00	7.20	6.10	6.40	7.20	7.20	8.20	6.60	12.50	10.80	.....	.....	53.00	52.70	65	61	.....	2.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	8.90	7.40	5.40	5.80	6.40	7.30	4.60	4.70	10.40	10.70	23	37	45.00	42.60	70	75	3.00	2.59	9.00	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	8.60	7.40	4.00	4.80	5.50	5.60	4.50	5.60	9.60	10.60	19	30	36.00	36.30	83	85	2.80	2.14	7.60	6.00	.....	27.0	.....	1.56
Alabama	7.40	7.40	3.50	3.70	4.70	5.00	5.40	6.80	7.80	8.30	17	23	33.00	33.60	81	80	1.00	2.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	7.30	6.80	3.30	3.10	5.60	5.00	4.70	4.30	7.60	6.00	.....	.....	32.40	29.00	75	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	6.80	6.80	4.40	4.00	6.00	5.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	19	40.50	40.00	69	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	7.40	6.60	4.60	4.70	5.60	6.20	5.80	6.80	6.10	9.00	20	34	47.00	43.90	67	68	.....	2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	8.50	6.80	4.80	5.00	5.70	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.00	43.00	61	54	.....	1.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	5.80	6.40	3.70	3.40	5.60	5.30	4.60	5.20	6.60	7.00	17	26	34.50	32.00	55	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	8.90	7.70	5.90	6.30	8.30	8.00	7.10	7.50	9.20	10.20	30	37	59.00	55.80	40	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	8.10	7.20	6.30	6.50	9.20	8.70	7.90	8.20	10.30	11.30	28	43	77.00	65.00	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	8.90	7.10	6.00	6.30	7.50	8.50	7.40	8.20	12.40	12.00	27	41	65.00	55.50	78	70	1.80	130	5.40	3.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	8.10	7.10	5.50	5.00	7.80	7.70	7.80	8.70	10.10	9.00	23	40	56.00	60.70	58	60	2.50	1.70	7.50	5.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	9.00	8.90	5.70	5.30	7.00	6.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	46	80.00	94.10	75	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	9.50	7.30	5.50	5.30	9.00	9.10	7.00	7.50	11.00	10.60	26	43	70.00	64.00	95	100	1.50	1.32	4.50	3.96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	10.00	8.70	7.00	6.40	10.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	9.10	7.80	5.60	5.40	7.80	6.80	7.00	8.00	10.10	10.30	23	41	74.00	74.00	86	80	1.60	1.29	4.80	3.87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	10.40	8.40	6.10	5.50	8.40	8.30	6.10	7.60	9.70	11.00	24	33	69.00	63.80	100	90	1.04	1.17	3.12	3.51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	10.70	8.40	6.00	5.70	8.50	9.10	7.20	7.60	10.00	10.80	20	39	70.00	69.00	95	81	1.50	1.21	4.50	3.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	10.20	8.60	6.90	6.30	8.80	8.50	7.60	8.00	11.50	11.50	27	38	86.00	77.00	100	105	2.35	1.91	7.05	5.73	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	8.83	7.45	5.53	5.78	7.26	7.78	6.43	7.20	10.54	10.69	24.8	39.2	54.46	56.14	87.05	86.16	1.94	1.56	5.16	4.35	23.1	26.0	1.93	2.09

Averages of Prices Received by Producers, April 15, 1923.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

Date.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.	Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	Sheep, per 100 lbs.	Lambs, per 100 lbs.	Wool, per pound.	Milk cows, per head.	Horses, per head.	Cabbage, per 100 lbs.	Onions, per bushel.	Beans, per bushel.	Hay, per ton. Timothy.	Hay, per ton. Clover.	Hay, per ton. Alfalfa.	Clover seed, per bushel.	Timothy seed, per bushel.	Alfalfa seed, per bushel.	Cottonseed, per ton.	Broom corn, per ton.	Cowpeas, per bushel.	Kafir corn, per bushel.	Bran, per ton.[1]	Cottonseed meal per ton.[1]	Cottonseed hulls, per ton.[1]	Peanuts, per pound.	Maple sirup, per gal.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.
1913, Apr. 15	7.94	6.08	7.38	5.16	6.59	17.7	55.34	148	1.15	0.79	2.11	.....	.....	.....	11.00	1.74	8.36	21.89	58	.....	.....	24.69	30.89	.....	4.8	1.10
1914, Apr. 15	7.80	6.29	7.68	4.96	6.47	16.8	59.60	138	2.24	1.59	2.11	.....	.....	.....	8.06	2.28	6.77	24.17	89	.....	.....	28.50	32.75	.....	4.9	1.10
1915, Apr. 15	6.48	5.96	7.31	5.60	7.35	22.7	57.78	132	1.99	1.04	2.81	14.53	13.65	9.81	8.36	2.69	8.45	22.69	71	2.04	.....	28.28	31.43	8.96	4.5	1.10
1916, Apr. 15	8.21	6.66	8.00	6.61	8.58	26.3	60.68	133	1.50	1.24	3.42	14.00	11.87	10.73	10.58	3.51	10.39	38.13	96	1.50	0.54	25.97	36.02	13.73	4.6	1.17
1917, Apr. 15	13.61	8.57	10.49	9.69	12.03	38.8	72.09	136	7.61	4.96	7.37	14.26	13.06	17.68	10.41	2.76	9.03	55.94	227	2.53	1.52	42.07	44.73	19.09	6.2	1.33
1918, Apr. 15	15.76	9.73	11.71	11.98	15.34	60.0	82.45	137	2.98	1.34	6.95	21.47	19.68	18.97	17.86	3.74	10.53	68.08	222	2.93	2.04	42.82	56.41	23.58	8.3	1.80
1919, Apr. 15	17.39	10.81	12.78	11.33	14.61	47.9	90.91	127	3.79	2.02	4.44	24.74	23.36	22.28	24.81	4.69	11.18	64.28	149	2.68	1.62	48.24	63.29	20.21	6.9	2.03
1920, Apr. 15	13.73	9.20	12.72	10.66	14.63	51.3	95.36	131	5.59	3.44	4.41	27.99	26.93	24.57	32.23	5.63	21.80	68.71	145	4.21	1.45	55.26	78.87	19.04	10.9	2.92
1921, Apr. 15	7.96	6.08	7.73	5.11	7.55	17.9	64.35	100	2.03	.98	2.69	16.09	15.47	11.35	10.80	2.84	8.71	17.23	69	2.16	.54	32.15	37.41	14.07	3.5	2.21
1922, Apr. 15	8.83	5.53	7.26	6.43	10.54	24.8	54.46	87	3.10	4.70	3.77	15.52	14.51	12.39	13.13	3.11	9.00	40.79	76	1.85	.63	31.94	49.44	16.16	3.9	1.93
May 15	9.05	5.70	7.28	6.65	10.39	29.0	54.76	89	3.68	3.31	4.02	16.10	14.90	12.28	12.84	3.21	8.89	40.21	82	1.90	.61	31.81	50.47	16.65	3.9	1.86
June 15	9.11	5.84	7.67	6.09	9.87	32.8	54.87	88	3.36	2.71	4.48	15.75	14.33	10.98	11.60	2.81	8.48	37.71	87	1.84	.64	30.22	50.42	17.84	4.2	1.86
July 15	9.12	5.76	7.49	6.11	9.55	32.5	54.20	88	2.96	2.04	4.29	14.33	12.82	10.61	11.00	2.53	9.00	36.92	84	1.70	.69	28.29	51.06	17.83	4.4	.....
Aug. 15	8.54	5.51	7.67	5.98	9.39	31.6	52.67	86	2.12	1.57	4.09	13.61	12.66	10.54	9.88	2.20	7.74	32.44	122	1.66	.88	27.24	48.87	17.70	4.4	.....
Sept. 15	8.23	5.44	8.10	5.70	9.43	31.6	52.79	84	1.72	1.27	3.22	13.44	12.54	11.15	8.85	2.28	8.00	25.37	175	1.57	.77	26.24	45.48	16.86	4.7	.....
Oct. 15	8.33	5.48	8.17	5.93	10.06	32.2	52.86	81	1.55	1.19	3.36	13.70	12.51	11.87	9.66	2.48	7.94	31.79	193	1.54	.86	28.25	46.10	16.45	3.6	.....
Nov. 15	7.78	5.29	7.92	6.02	10.30	33.2	51.62	79	1.46	1.24	3.71	13.93	12.67	12.70	10.18	2.49	8.50	40.18	217	1.61	.89	30.78	50.54	18.43	5.2	.....
Dec. 15	7.63	5.28	7.78	6.27	10.49	35.3	53.21	79	1.63	1.32	3.91	13.91	13.03	13.31	10.88	2.69	9.45	42.93	238	1.67	.89	31.58	52.70	18.62	5.0	.....
1923, Jan. 15	7.77	5.51	8.05	6.88	10.69	35.3	54.01	81	2.11	1.60	4.24	14.41	13.39	14.06	11.16	3.06	9.58	43.35	229	1.87	.89	32.53	52.79	19.01	5.9	.....
Feb. 15	7.65	5.55	8.37	6.83	10.83	35.3	54.15	85	2.42	1.73	4.42	14.46	13.35	14.02	11.52	2.98	9.96	45.16	256	1.98	.92	33.58	53.91	19.53	6.5	1.89
Mar 15	7.52	5.62	8.20	7.06	11.01	37.3	55.29	85	3.00	1.74	4.30	14.59	13.24	14.33	11.71	3.00	10.56	46.32	242	1.98	.99	35.48	53.37	19.64	6.7	1.96
Apr. 15	7.45	5.78	7.78	7.20	10.69	39.2	56.14	86	3.62	1.96	4.32	14.64	13.47	14.09	11.48	2.99	10.44	47.60	254	2.08	1.08	35.86	52.79	20.48	7.1	2.09

[1] Price paid by farmers.

Estimated Farm Value of Important Products April 15, 1922 and 1923.

State.	Beans (dry), per bushel.		Cotton-seed, per ton.		Hay, per ton.								Clover seed, per bushel.				Timothy seed, per bushel.				Alfalfa seed, per bushel.				Bran, per ton.		Cotton-seed meal, per ton.	
					Timothy.		Clover.		Alfalfa.		Prairie.		As sold.		As bought.		As sold.		As bought.		As sold.		As bought.		As bought.			
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	5.21	6.10			22.00	14.90	19.00	13.00							17.10	16.50			4.70	4.50					38.00	40.70	56.00	54.30
New Hampshire	4.35	5.40			25.00	22.70	23.00	23.50							15.30	15.70			4.70	5.00					38.00	41.30	54.00	57.00
Vermont	4.46	4.70			24.00	17.20	21.00	14.70		15.60															37.00	41.00		
Massachusetts	4.55	5.80			28.00	25.10	25.00	22.50							17.60	18.00			5.50	5.20					37.00	39.80	55.00	56.80
Rhode Island	4.47	5.70																							36.00	39.70	52.00	59.30
Connecticut	3.75	5.60			25.00	26.20																			36.00	39.30		
New York	3.60	4.50			19.00	15.20	16.70	12.20	16.00	14.80			15.00	13.60	16.30	14.80	4.00	3.80	4.10	4.10		13.80	13.50	14.60	35.00	39.00	56.00	56.10
New Jersey	4.00	5.50			26.00	22.70	23.00	21.00	28.00						16.40	14.80			4.20	4.10			13.40	14.10	38.00	42.80		
Pennsylvania	4.00	5.00			18.00	15.80	16.00	14.60	20.00	16.20			14.00	12.50	16.00	14.80	3.70	3.80	4.30	4.20	11.20	12.60	13.60	13.00	36.00	38.80	55.00	59.70
Delaware									21.00	25.00															37.00	42.50		
Maryland	4.00	4.90			17.50	16.00	16.20	14.70					14.20	12.50	15.80	14.00	4.00	3.80	4.50	4.20			13.00	12.20	35.90	40.50	51.40	56.70
Virginia	3.80	4.50			20.00	19.40	18.50	18.90	22.50	22.70		16.00		13.20	16.30	14.90		3.50	4.20	4.10		12.00	13.60	13.40	38.00	38.80	49.00	54.30
West Virginia	4.90	5.60			17.90	18.70	17.00	16.90	20.00	19.40			13.50	14.20	17.50	15.50	3.00	4.30	4.40	4.50			15.50	13.60	39.00	39.90	52.50	57.00
North Carolina	3.24	4.05	36.30	54.00	24.50	24.40	21.40	21.40	25.40	24.00	16.20	14.80	14.40	14.80	16.60	15.80	4.70	5.10	5.10	5.60			13.00	15.20	40.60	42.00	46.40	49.60
South Carolina			41.00	51.90						19.50															37.00	40.80	44.00	49.30
Georgia	2.58	3.44	41.00	53.00	24.90	29.00	25.20	22.50	26.70	24.70	16.20	20.10													41.10	41.90	44.40	49.90
Florida	2.40	3.00																							40.00	44.30	48.50	48.80
Ohio	4.30	5.30			13.00	11.90	12.00	11.00	15.00	13.20			13.80	11.40	15.40	13.50	3.10	3.00	3.90	3.80	12.60	11.50	13.20	13.50	34.00	38.40	49.00	55.70
Indiana	3.92	5.40			14.00	12.30	13.00	11.50	15.00	14.30	9.00	8.60	13.40	10.70	15.20	13.00	3.20	3.30	4.00	4.00	12.40	11.40	13.10	14.10	33.00	38.30	55.00	56.30
Illinois	4.55	5.30			15.00	13.40	14.00	12.70	17.00	16.00	16.00	13.00	13.50	11.20	15.00	13.30	3.40	3.30	4.00	4.00	12.00	11.30	12.80	14.90	30.00	35.00	49.00	56.60
Michigan	3.65	4.30			15.00	10.70	14.00	9.90	17.50	12.50	13.00	8.40	12.90	10.20	15.40	13.00	3.50	3.00	4.30	4.00	13.00	14.00	15.80	16.10	34.20	37.60	54.00	58.30
Wisconsin	3.70	4.60			19.40	12.78	18.30	12.00	22.70	19.00	13.40	10.00	13.10	11.80	15.00	14.00	3.30	3.20	3.90	4.00		12.90	15.30	16.20	28.10	32.60	52.70	52.80
Minnesota	3.62	4.20			11.50	11.80	11.60	12.50	13.50	14.40	7.90	9.70	13.00	11.10	15.30	13.60	3.20	3.00	4.10	3.60	14.70	15.00	19.50	18.30	26.70	30.80		51.40
Iowa	4.57	5.10			10.50	12.90	10.10	12.40	12.00	18.30	7.00	12.00	13.10	12.60	14.80	13.70	2.80	2.90	3.10	3.30	11.30	15.70	13.80	15.20	30.00	32.60	56.00	50.20
Missouri	4.25	5.30	38.80	50.00	11.40	13.60	12.50	14.00	15.20	15.30	8.00	10.80	12.10	11.30	14.00	13.00	3.20	3.40	3.90	3.90	12.50	11.10	12.90	13.00	29.00	33.70	50.00	55.90
North Dakota	4.00	5.25			11.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	11.50	7.00	7.50		10.40	14.00	15.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	3.40	12.00	14.80			20.00	24.00		
South Dakota	3.70	3.60			8.30	11.20	8.50	12.40	11.00	11.80	8.50	8.70	11.80	13.10	16.50	14.70	3.50	2.80	4.50	4.10	11.50	11.50	12.00	14.30	27.00	29.50		
Nebraska	4.00	3.92			9.70	11.90	10.00	11.80	9.90	13.70	7.50	10.60	13.00	11.80	15.30	13.50			4.70	4.60	9.70	10.60	11.20	12.20	24.00	32.20		55.50
Kansas	4.00	5.00			9.70	12.00	9.70	11.10	10.80	12.80	7.00	9.10			13.00	12.10			4.20	3.60	8.00	9.50	10.20	11.00	25.00	31.30	53.00	52.50
Kentucky	4.10	5.80			17.60	16.80	17.60	16.00	19.00	17.50		13.70	13.30	13.10	16.00	14.10	3.20	4.10	4.30	4.00		11.70	13.60	13.00	34.40	39.40	49.60	52.80
Tennessee	3.70	4.52	37.50	55.00	20.00	21.60	19.40	20.60	20.50	20.60	12.50	14.50	14.20	13.90	15.00	14.50	4.00	4.70	4.40	4.20		14.90	14.50	14.00	35.20	38.50	46.00	49.80
Alabama	2.90	2.82	40.00	48.80	22.00	22.10	20.00	24.10	23.00	25.50	13.00	17.70			16.00	16.70									37.00	41.20	47.00	51.30
Mississippi		2.24	37.50	51.00	20.70	19.50	17.50	18.00	23.20	20.00	15.00	15.60													39.70	40.30	49.60	50.20
Louisiana			32.70	38.70																					32.41	30.60	48.60	48.20
Texas	3.90	5.35	47.00	44.20						30.80		18.40													33.00	38.50	51.00	52.20
Oklahoma		4.50	44.00	44.00		19.00		11.90													9.60	11.20			28.00	33.40	49.00	54.70
Arkansas	4.10	4.65	35.60	45.00	17.00	20.00	16.20	21.00	19.50	23.00	12.50	15.30			16.10	13.20			5.90	4.60			14.00	13.70	31.20	37.00	47.50	51.70
Montana	3.25	3.70			10.00	13.00	10.20	12.00	9.20	10.80	7.50	10.80			12.00	14.00	2.70	2.70	3.40	3.30	10.50	12.50	12.00	14.50	24.00	25.30		
Wyoming	3.70	4.60			9.00	11.00			10.00	11.00	10.50	14.10									11.00	15.00			26.00	35.50		
Colorado	3.35	5.00			8.50	18.00	7.50	15.00	7.50	13.80	7.50	13.00			12.40	17.90	3.00	4.60	5.80	5.10	7.60	10.70	12.00	13.90	25.00	33.50	52.00	56.00
Mew Mexico	3.20	5.10			13.70	20.00			13.90	20.50	10.00	17.00											12.60	14.40	32.00	36.40	56.00	54.80
Arizona	3.75	4.50							15.00	13.00													13.50	14.70	40.00	42.70	50.00	61.20
Utah	3.60	4.50			10.00	11.60	8.00	11.50	8.00	11.50		8.00			12.00	13.80			3.60	4.00	7.20	9.00	8.70	10.80	23.00	28.90		
Nevada																												
Idaho	3.00	4.20			13.00	20.00	10.00	19.00	9.00	10.00			11.00	12.40	15.00	17.10			4.00	5.00	9.10	10.80	12.50	14.30	26.00	32.80		26.50
Washington		3.90			14.70	21.00	11.60	18.80	13.70	19.40						16.50				4.60				16.00		32.50		
Oregon	4.20	4.30			15.00	14.50	9.00	16.70	8.00	10.80	7.00	9.30	12.00	13.20	15.00	18.00						11.80	15.00	16.50	31.00	30.80		
California	4.00	3.80							16.00	15.00						17.40					11.20	14.00			35.00	40.00	50.00	55.00
United States	3.77	4.32	40.79	47.60	15.52	14.64	14.51	13.47	12.39	14.09	8.02	9.74	13.13	11.48	15.40	14.02	3.11	2.99	4.03	3.95	9.00	10.44	11.72	12.85	31.94	35.86	49.44	52.79

Time of Issuance and Scope of June Crop Reports.

A report regarding the condition of cotton on May 25 will be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on Friday, June 1, 1923, at 11 a. m. (eastern standard time).

A summary of the June grain report will be made public on Friday, June 8, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern standard time). This report will give the preliminary estimate of the acreage of spring wheat, oats, and barley; the condition and forecast on June 1 of winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, apples, peaches, and hay, and the condition of pastures.

A supplemental report will be issued covering the following items: Condition on June 1 of clover, alfalfa, sugar beets, pears, blackberries and raspberries, melons, oranges, lemons, cherries, apricots, almonds, prunes, olives, walnuts, pineapples, limes, grapefruit, field peas, field beans, cabbage, onions, and the acreage compared with that sown last year of timothy, clover, and alfalfa. It will also give a composite figure of conditions of all crops in each State.

These reports in complete detail will be published in WEATHER, CROPS, AND MARKETS.

Plowing, Planting, and Sowing Progress.

Spring plowing had advanced on May 1 to 68.9% of the plowing to be done this spring, or nearly the same as the average of 71.1%. On May 1, 1922, the percentage of spring plowing accomplished was 63.5%, and on May 1, 1921, it was 77.8%.

These percentages are reported by the United States Department of Agriculture and indicate that spring plowing has been little delayed by the weather.

A similar indication is reported with regard to the progress made in spring planting and sowing. About 55.4% had been accomplished by May 1, comparing with 53.6% on May 1, 1922, 63.5% on May 1, 1921, and an average on May 1 of 58.3%.

Cantaloupe acreage in the Imperial Valley of California, the largest cantaloupe-producing section in the United States, is estimated at 26,000 acres for 1923, a decrease of 5,300 acres as compared with 1922. The acreage in the valley steadily increased from 1919, when it was estimated to be 14,000 acres, to 1922, when 31,300 acres were harvested, more than doubling in the four years.

Cows Average Eight Years Milk Production.

Cows kept for milk are 10 years old when they are slaughtered for beef, investigation by the United States Department of Agriculture has determined. This gives them about eight years of usefulness as producers of milk. The State averages are remarkably uniform, so much so that no State has an average below 9 years and none above 11 years. The States with an average of 11 years are Maryland, West Virginia, Florida, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Utah, and Nevada, and those with an average of 9 years are New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

In the noted dairy State of Wisconsin, with its many high-class dairymen, the State average of 11 years is warranted by the reports of correspondents. Some in prominant market-milk counties report seven and eight years, while others in the same counties, but in other places in these counties, report greater ages. The State average is unquestionably sustained by all reports. All cows kept for milk are covered by this investigation and these include "dairy" cows, and many other cows which are generally kept for milk to older ages than many dairymen keep theirs. Similar statements may be made for other prominent dairy States.

The same investigation ascertained that in the early spring of this year the cows that had been kept for milk had an average price of $31.69 per head when sold for beef slaughter. This was 50.4% of the average price of $62.90 for cows when sold for milking purposes, at the same time. These two prices, prevailing at the same time for two different classes of cows, indicate that in the early spring of this year the average beef-slaughter price of cows that had been kept for milk for eight years was one-half the average price of cows kept for milk and still having a milking future.

Average Price of Cows for Milking and for Slaughter, and Average Age at Slaughter, Reported in March, 1923.

State.	Average price when sold for milking purposes.	Average price when sold for slaughter.	Average age when sold for slaughter.	State.	Average price when sold for milking purposes.	Average price when sold for slaughter.	Average age when sold for slaughter.
			Years.				*Years.*
Me.	$67.94	$37.60	10	N. Dak.	54.56	29.41	10
N. H.	79.62	35.25	9	S. Dak.	62.10	34.33	10
Vt.	71.64	33.14	10	Nebr.	69.00	39.84	10
Mass.	91.55	35.44	9	Kans.	62.36	34.25	10
R. I.	99.00	34.35	10	Ky.	48.23	27.88	10
Conn.	99.19	37.22	9	Tenn.	41.71	23.22	10
N. Y.	75.49	32.76	10	Ala.	33.44	16.83	9
N. J.	97.86	38.40	10	Miss.	33.92	15.36	10
Pa.	71.68	33.67	10	La.	45.13	20.24	11
Del.	80.12	37.50	10	Tex.	47.45	22.14	10
Md.	67.91	31.51	11	Okla.	49.19	24.02	10
Va.	55.38	32.35	10	Ark.	33.52	17.90	10
W. Va.	60.71	35.90	11	Mont.	66.50	35.43	10
N. C.	46.93	29.45	10	Wyo.	69.53	35.19	10
S. C.	44.33	24.67	9	Colo.	59.19	31.77	10
Ga.	38.82	19.77	9	N. Mex.	60.24	25.45	10
Fla.	68.50	24.47	11	Ariz.	99.17	45.50	10
Ohio.	69.14	35.31	10	Utah.	78.56	40.16	11
Ind.	62.34	34.77	10	Nev.	96.43	44.29	11
Ill.	70.08	36.91	10	Idaho.	76.30	39.22	10
Mich.	66.08	35.93	10	Wash.	71.09	35.63	10
Wis.	71.18	31.63	11	Oreg.	70.29	34.75	10
Minn.	60.19	31.47	10	Calif.	87.41	42.48	10
Iowa.	69.82	40.56	10				
Mo.	57.46	32.06	10	U. S.	62.90	31.69	10

Losses of Farm Animals, 1888–1923.

Year.	Horses and mules.[1]			Cattle.				Swine.			Sheep.				Lambs.
	Losses from disease.		Condition May 1.	Losses from disease.	Losses from exposure.	Losses from disease and exposure.	Condition May 1.	Losses from disease.		Condition May 1.	Losses from disease.	Losses from exposure.	Losses from disease and exposure.	Condition May 1.	Losses from disease and exposure.
	Per 1,000.	Total.		Per 1,000.		Total.		Per 1,000.	Total.		Per 1,000.		Total.		Per 1,000.
1888	18.3	240,635	.....	.....	.....	1,423,475	.....	77.5	3,372,074	.....	.....	.....	1,998,737	.....	.....
1889	14.6	199,807	98.4	.....	.....	1,210,215	96.9	61.7	3,105,513	95.6	.....	.....	1,623,536	97.4	.....
1890	16.4	233,519	97.4	13.0	23.0	1,927,022	94.1	76.1	3,925,691	95.6	24.0	51.0	3,309,276	93.7	.....
1891	16.6	233,629	97.3	14.3	15.3	1,561,773	95.0	83.7	4,237,407	91.3	23.0	17.0	1,716,876	97.2	.....
1892	15.3	237,555	97.4	12.8	13.0	1,397,452	93.2	54.4	2,850,596	95.2	19.0	14.0	1,461,412	96.3	.....
1893	17.0	275,492	97.7	16.6	17.3	1,777,628	94.7	63.1	2,909,871	96.4	24.0	20.0	2,071,203	94.9	.....
1894	21.0	337,389	97.8	19.0	12.5	1,673,722	95.4	48.6	2,195,877	97.1	20.0	15.0	1,546,023	95.4	.....
1895	22.3	355,113	96.9	21.4	20.7	1,142,716	94.6	92.3	4,074,799	92.0	26.0	29.0	2,344,676	95.5	.....
1896	20.2	305,981	97.6	19.3	11.3	1,477,442	98.0	127.0	5,440,168	93.3	27.0	21.0	1,834,379	98.5	.....
1897	21.3	305,968	97.4	19.4	16.0	1,642,566	96.2	144.0	5,846,008	90.8	23.0	32.0	2,034,356	94.2	.....
1898	20.0	279,314	.....	19.7	13.0	1,474,126	.....	92.8	3,691,357	.....	26.0	27.0	1,985,046	.....	.....
1899	23.4	319,250	94.4	20.3	22.1	1,865,176	92.5	82.1	3,173,862	88.5	21.0	35.0	2,208,956	92.4	.....
1900	18.3	247,838	97.0	19.9	13.7	1,477,329	97.2	64.4	2,389,203	.....	20.0	18.0	1,615,247	99.9	.....
1901	18.2	303,979	96.7	22.3	11.5	2,104,237	95.7	74.7	4,254,090	95.5	24.0	22.0	2,748,085	95.8	.....
1902	20.2	334,556	.....	21.3	18.2	2,430,518	.....	51.5	2,507,726	.....	25.0	31.6	3,486,987	.....	.....
1903	19.7	325,722	94.4	23.9	23.7	2,936,318	91.5	58.2	2,732,746	95.1	27.8	53.6	5,206,058	88.8	.....
1904	19.6	328,230	95.2	23.6	20.2	2,676,463	91.2	57.9	2,721,991	94.2	26.0	37.7	3,289,568	92.3	.....
1905	17.9	306,051	95.3	20.6	23.3	2,687,027	91.7	50.8	2,401,796	95.5	24.6	30.8	2,498,767	95.8	.....
1906	17.7	332,019	96.2	20.1	14.9	2,346,995	93.9	51.1	2,661,210	95.5	22.2	37.0	2,998,187	94.6	.....
1907	18.9	373,519	96.7	19.9	13.7	2,438,663	94.6	48.9	2,681,166	96.6	25.6	35.4	3,242,769	94.4	.....
1908	17.1	342,087	96.8	18.9	12.0	2,202,563	96.2	52.4	2,940,350	95.3	22.5	22.9	2,477,997	96.7	.....
1909	18.2	375,099	96.9	19.2	14.8	2,419,276	94.9	51.0	2,761,358	94.4	26.6	28.3	3,081,148	95.4	.....
1910	19.9	394,650	95.8	21.0	17.6	2,385,544	94.6	45.1	2,623,902	95.4	27.5	43.9	2,831,519	93.5	60.4
1911	19.0	384,739	96.7	19.7	13.3	1,996,152	95.9	44.8	2,937,863	95.9	25.5	23.0	1,874,305	96.1	52.5
1912	21.9	544,666	93.6	21.6	21.5	2,497,581	91.5	89.2	5,834,456	89.9	26.7	47.0	2,803,820	92.9	81.0
1913	22.6	563,734	96.7	20.5	14.1	1,956,851	96.0	110.1	6,738,283	91.4	24.8	25.0	1,845,847	96.0	56.5
1914	20.6	522,754	96.4	19.8	10.9	1,737,387	96.5	118.9	7,004.756	91.6	21.9	22.0	1,571,370	96.6	49.0
1915	.....	.....	96.6	.....	.....	.....	96.2	.....	.....	93.5	.....	.....	.....	97.1	.....
1916	17.5	450,480	96.7	19.5	10.7	1,869,337	96.0	66.2	4,486,097	94.2	21.6	21.7	1,512,956	96.1	52.1
1917	16.9	437,150	95.8	19.4	14.6	2,197,537	94.4	48.6	3,280,161	95.0	21.8	32.4	1,854,715	93.8	60.2
1918	16.5	437,372	96.2	18.2	13.3	2,126,625	95.6	42.1	2,986,220	96.3	19.8	19.3	1,367,805	96.9	49.3
1919	15.7	415,021	95.3	17.4	15.9	2,279,154	94.8	41.4	3,088,185	94.5	19.7	24.4	1,549,864	96.0	47.7
1920	17.8	448,104	92.9	19.5	18.5	2,549,980	91.9	49.8	2,954,994	92.5	23.7	34.6	1,704,317	91.7	64.7
1921	14.7	361,442	96.2	17.0	9.2	1,716,303	95.8	43.0	2,411,592	94.6	23.1	15.6	1,083,659	95.4	45.4
1922	15.7	385,606	94.2	17.8	13.1	2,031,949	93.2	54.4	3,143,733	92.9	21.4	26.4	1,303,710	92.8	62.3
1923	15.0	365,026	94.3	16.7	12.7	1,950,273	93.2	50.5	3,206,046	92.5	22.4	23.9	1,284,866	94.6	49.7

[1] Horses only, prior to 1912.

Production of Sugar Beets and Beet Sugar in 1922.

The 81 beet-sugar factories operated on the sugar beet crop of 1922 produced 675,000 short tons of sugar, or about 77% of the average production for the preceding five years, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announces in its final report on beet-sugar production. More than 1,000,000 tons of sugar were produced during the 1921 campaign and also during the 1920 campaign when the high point of 1,089,000 short tons was reached.

Beet-sugar factories purchased 5,183,000 short tons of sugar beets during the 1922 campaign according to final reports by the operating companies. During the preceding campaign, 7,782,000 short tons were purchased and the average for the five years, 1917–1921, was 6,934,000 short tons. Beets purchased include those grown by the factories.

Decrease in the production of beets for sugar in 1922 is due to the small acreage, 530,000 acres being harvested, compared with over 800,000 acres in each of the two preceding campaigns and with a five-year average of nearly 728,000 acres.

Growers will probably receive $37,350,000 for their crop, or about $7.21 per ton, compared with $6.38 per ton for the 1921 crop and an average of $9.46 per ton for the five campaigns beginning in 1917. Since the prices paid for beets are determined in part by the selling price of the sugar made and will not be definitely known in some cases until September, 1923, the 1922 figures are subject to revision.

These figures include a very small quantity of beets grown in Canada for Michigan factories, as well as sugar made from them. Details by States are shown in the accompanying table:

Estimated Acreage of Tomatoes for Canning.

State.	Acreage.					Forecast, 1923.		
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Number reports received.	Indicated increase.	Acres.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*No.*	*P. ct.*	*Acres.*
Arkansas	7,380	4,200	5,020	1,030	3,330	13	27	4,230
California	54,540	38,910	28,340	6,860	24,140	7	20	28,970
Colorado	2,440	2,200	2,930	730	1,940	2	12	2,170
Delaware	33,350	22,000	19,900	2,000	12,680	22	31	16,610
Illinois	4,820	4,220	5,030	2,630	3,940	11	35	5,320
Indiana	53,300	36,210	40,350	21,380	53,240	36	25	66,550
Iowa	3,330	2,360	2,040	1,770	2,380	7	33	3,160
Kentucky	10,190	2,560	5,160	3,140	4,300	3	7	4,600
Maryland	78,540	57,760	44,550	12,190	37,170	63	12	41,630
Michigan	4,600	2,610	1,710	960	2,040	5	37	2,790
Missouri	17,420	13,930	13,800	4,330	10,620	23	21	12,850
New Jersey	26,150	23,780	18,490	13,900	16,960	16	17	19,840
New York	11,230	10,100	12,020	4,880	8,780	18	35	11,850
Ohio	11,630	7,100	7,690	5,470	12,360	19	19	14,710
Pennsylvania	3,670	2,280	2,040	1,080	1,740	11	16	2,020
Tennessee	7,810	4,780	5,690	1,400	5,580	13	25	6,980
Utah	5,680	4,350	3,720	850	3,220	10	33	4,280
Virginia	34,570	22,920	16,820	2,090	8,790	55	27	11,160
Other States	5,930	2,990	2,570	1,250	2,470	11	10	2,720
Total	376,580	265,260	237,870	87,940	215,680	345	22	262,440

The 345 canneries reporting represent 40 per cent of the total acreage estimated for 1922 as shown above.

Beet Sugar Production, Final Report for 1922.

[1 ton=2,000 pounds.]

State and year.[1]	Sugar made.	Area harvested.	Beets worked.		Beets paid for.		Average price paid for beets per ton.[2]	Total amount paid for beets.[2]	Number of factories in operation.	Average number days in operation.	Average extraction of sugar.[3]	Average sugar in beets.[4]	Average purity coefficient.[5]
			Quantity.	Average per acre.	Quantity.	Average per acre.							
	Tons.	*1,000 acres.*	*1,000 tons.*	*Tons.*	*1,000 tons.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*No.*	*Days.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
California:													
1920	168,000	123	1,052	8.56	1,074	8.74	13.13	14,096,000	10	90	15.97	17.66	81.44
1921	171,000	121	1,040	8.62	1,046	8.67	7.51	7,851,000	9	84	16.48	17.80	81.46
1922	73,000	57	424	7.38	424	7.40	9.24	3,921,000	7	74	17.28	18.48	82.71
Colorado:													
1920	294,000	220	2,166	9.85	2,325	10.58	11.88	27,627,000	17	98	13.60	15.81	85.15
1921	295,000	200	2,159	10.79	2,279	11.39	6.37	14,521,000	15	95	13.66	15.66	83.28
1922	183,000	148	1,422	9.63	1,466	9.93	7.43	10,887,000	15	63	12.90	14.66	82.69
Idaho:													
1920	57,000	45	405	8.97	396	8.77	12.10	4,787,000	8	72	13.98	16.26	86.42
1921	57,000	41	355	8.57	380	9.18	6.00	2,279,000	7	60	15.99	17.45	86.54
1922	40,000	24	258	10.94	273	11.59	6.77	1,851,000	5	55	15.44	16.58	86.21
Michigan:[6]													
1920	166,000	150	1,244	8.32	1,313	8.78	10.08	13,236,000	17	87	13.34	15.79	84.04
1921	122,000	148	1,117	7.55	1,153	7.80	6.10	7,041,000	17	71	10.95	13.28	81.68
1922	81,000	84	648	7.72	692	8.23	7.21	4,984,000	15	48	12.52	14.38	84.16
Nebraska:													
1920	90,000	72	670	9.26	718	9.93	11.96	8,587,000	5	110	13.37	15.74	83.94
1921	105,000	72	730	10.12	773	10.72	6.59	5,093,000	5	106	14.43	16.60	84.55
1922	87,000	55	671	12.21	703	12.78	6.87	4,827,000	5	92	12.94	14.79	84.26
Ohio:													
1920	47,000	49	382	7.77	436	8.86	9.89	4,313,000	5	100	12.31	15.44	82.45
1921	26,000	33	248	7.61	264	8.10	6.05	1,596,000	5	62	10.46	13.41	81.41
1922	25,000	26	206	7.98	220	8.51	6.97	1,531,000	4	60	11.94	14.65	82.81
Utah:													
1920	163,000	113	1,261	11.20	1,390	12.35	12.03	16,713,000	18	102	12.89	15.62	84.27
1921	156,000	112	1,084	9.66	1,152	10.26	5.47	6,300,000	18	78	14.27	16.52	84.72
1922	110,000	73	775	10.69	819	11.29	6.25	5,115,000	16	55	14.16	16.11	85.17
Wisconsin:													
1920	21,000	21	169	8.16	190	9.19	10.20	1,940,000	5	80	12.40	15.86	82.53
1921	14,000	17	133	7.96	148	8.82	7.00	1,034,000	5	51	10.59	13.47	82.11
1922	8,000	8	65	7.96	67	8.27	7.48	502,000	4	31	13.08	16.06	83.14
Other States:													
1920	83,000	79	642	8.07	696	8.75	11.52	8,025,000	12	70	13.06	15.46	83.12
1921	74,000	71	548	7.69	587	8.23	6.65	3,911,000	11	60	13.50	15.41	81.89
1922	68,000	55	494	8.79	519	9.23	7.18	3,729,000	10	54	13.79	15.91	83.54
United States:[6]													
1915	874,000	611	6,150	10.10	6,511	10.70	5.67	36,950,000	67	92	14.21	16.49	84.38
1916	821,000	665	5,920	8.90	6,228	9.36	6.12	38,139,000	74	80	13.86	16.30	84.74
1917	765,000	665	5,626	8.46	5,980	9.00	7.39	44,192,000	91	74	13.60	16.28	83.89
1918	761,000	594	5,578	9.39	5,949	10.01	10.00	59,494,000	89	81	13.64	16.18	84.70
1919	726,000	692	5,888	8.50	6,421	9.27	11.74	75,420,000	89	78	12.34	14.48	82.84
1920	1,089,000	872	7,991	9.17	8,538	9.79	11.63	99,324,000	97	91	13.63	15.99	83.96
1921	1,020,000	815	7,414	9.10	7,782	9.55	6.38	49,626,000	92	76	13.76	15.77	83.09
1922	675,000	530	4,963	9.36	5,183	9.77	7.21	37,347,000	81	58	13.61	15.44	83.76

[1] Acreage and production of beets are credited, as in former reports, to the State in which the beets were made into sugar. Beets grown by factories are included. For preliminary report of acreage and beet tonnage by States where grown, see Weather, Crops, and Markets for Dec. 23, 1922, p. 572.

[2] Figures for 1922 are subject to revision, after final payments for beets have been determined.

[3] Percentage of sucrose actually extracted by factories, based upon the weight of beets as worked. The beet-sugar production of the United States in 1920 equaled 12.76 per cent of the beets paid for; in 1921, 13.11 per cent; and in 1922, 13.03 per cent.

[4] Based upon weight of beets immediately after slicing, except possibly in the case of a very few factories.

[5] Percentage of sucrose (pure sugar) in the total soluble solids of the beets.

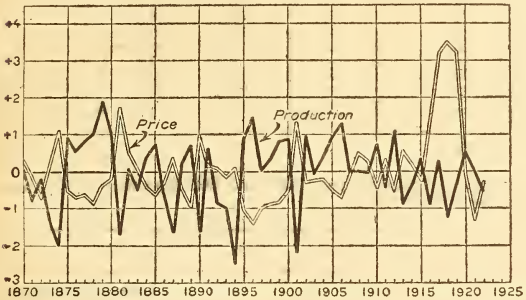
[6] Including beets and sugar from 1,500 acres in Canada in 1920, 1,500 acres in 1921, and 1,370 acres in 1922.

The Trend of Corn Prices.

The average farm price of corn April 1 was 76 cents, to be compared with 57 cents April 1 last year and 54 cents April 1, 1913. This is a great improvement over last year, but compared with 1913, in relation to the general price level, it is still low, being only 142 per cent of the 1913 price, whereas the wholesale price level is 159 per cent of the 1913 prices. However, the farm price of corn is relatively better than the farm price of many other agricultural products. For example, the price of wheat is less than the price at the same time last year and only 135 per cent of the price April 1, 1913.

There are two primary reasons for the improvement in the prices of corn as compared with last year. The production of corn in 1922 was below the average of the last five years and much below the production of the previous year. The accompanying chart, Fig. I, shows how production has affected prices in the past 53 years.

Chart 1.—Comparison of Corn Prices and Production.

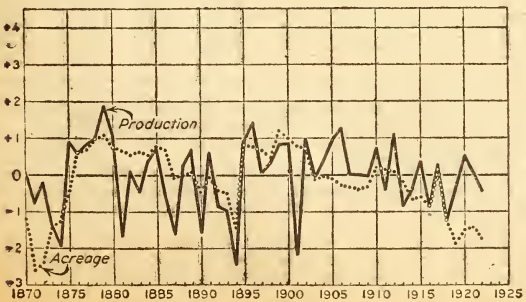


The production of most manufactured products is adjusted to market or business conditions. Therefore, when the price is high the production is high, and when the price is low the production is low. In some products, pig iron for example, the adjustment is so perfect that its production is used as a barometer of business conditions. The production of pig iron, the business cycle, and the general price level follow practically the same course. Thus, when the price of pig iron is high the production is high, but this is not the case in the production of corn—when production is high price is low. In 42 years price and production moved in the opposite direction and in 11 years the movement was in the same direction.

The most important factor in determining production is climate, which determines the yield per acre. Fig. II shows how closely production depends upon yield per acre. In all but nine out of the 53 years the yield and production moved in the same direction. The coefficient of correlation is +0.71, perfect agreement being +1.

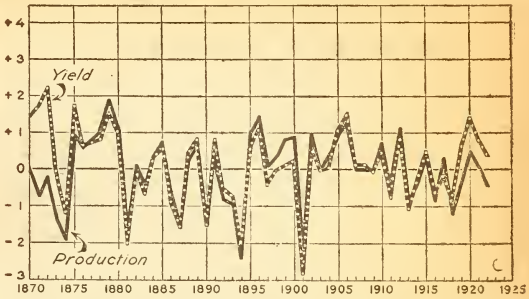
Although the farmer has practically no control over the yield per acre fluctuations from year to year, he can control acreage, which is a factor in determining the production. Fig. III shows that in the 53 years acreage and production moved in the same direction 38 years and in the opposite direction 15 years. The coefficient of correlation is +0.57, perfect agreement being +1.

Chart 2.—Comparison of Corn Acreage and Production.



The reduction in production last year was affected slightly by a decrease in acreage.

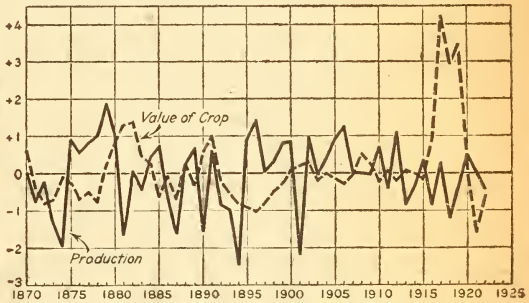
Chart 3.—Comparison of Corn Yield and Production.



The other important factor in determining price is the demand for corn. Since most of the corn in the United States is fed to animals, this demand is determined largely by the number of animals to be fed and the demand for animal products. Last year the price of corn was very low, largely on account of the big supply, and the price of hogs was relatively so much better that the number of hogs has been greatly increased, thereby greatly increasing the demand for corn for feed. The number of cattle on feed has also been increased. An increase in the foreign demand has also been a factor in strengthening the market.

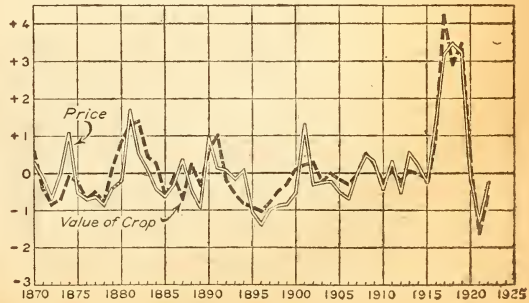
The production and the price per bushel determine the value of the crop. Is production or price the most important? In 23 out of the 53 years represented on Fig. IV, production and value of the crop moved in the same direction; in 30 years they moved in opposite directions. The coefficient of correlation or degree of correspondence is −0.12, when −1 is perfect inverse relationship. Chart V shows price per bushel and value of the crop. In all but

Chart 4.—Comparison of Corn Production and Value of Crop.



12 years of the 53 years shown, price per bushel and value of the crop moved in the same direction. The coefficient of correlation is +0.88. Thus it appears that the value of the corn crop depends very much less upon variations in production than upon variations in prices.

Chart 5.—Comparison of Corn Prices and Value of Crop.



Foreign Crops and Markets

The Agricultural Situation in Austria.

The Austrian Republic consist of what is left of the Old Kingdom of Austria after segregating from it the territories that, as a result of the peace treaty, were ceded to Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Italy. To this residuary part of the "Old Kingdom" has been added Burgenland (1,660 square miles), recently ceded to Austria by Hungary. In all, the Republic comprises 32,432 square miles, or is somewhat smaller than the State of Maine. It has a population of about 6,500,000 people. Its capital, Vienna, is about on a parallel with Victoria, Vancouver Island, and has about 2,000,000 inhabitants.

The character of the country is Alpine; forest-covered mountains with upland parks and pastures, between which lie valleys in which the soil is not markedly fertile. Still a greater proportion of its people (30.2 per cent) depend upon the cultivation of the soil as their sole means of livelihood than in the United States (29.9 per cent).

Most of the nonagricultural population live in a few large cities: Vienna, Salzburg, and Gratz, which are industrial and commercial centers. Vienna especially is so situated as to be the chief gateway of the continental trade between western industrial Europe and southeastern agricultural Europe.

The agricultural problem of Austria is the feeding of her city populations. The territory now comprising the Republic has never produced enough field or animal products to solve this problem, and it is regarded as impossible for her, in the future, to produce enough food to meet the requirements of her people engaged in industry and trade.

Before the war Austria's food deficits were balanced by shipments from the Hungarian plain to the east. During the period immediately following the war she was practically shut off from this former source of supply and had to turn to the United States for shipments of flour, fats, and other agricultural products grown by the American farmer.

Her pre-war acute food situation has been rendered precarious by the falling off in the areas seeded to cereals by her own farmers, as shown in the following table:

Area Seeded to Crops, 1904–1922.

[000 omitted.]

Crop.	Pre-war average 1904–1913.	During war, average 1914–1918.	1919	1920	1921	1922 [1]
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Wheat and rye	1,474	1,316	1,102	1,100	1,151	1,285
Barley	331	286	233	240	266	309
Oats	806	759	606	628	664	704
Maize	114	123	104	102	112	149

[1] Includes Burgenland.

As the areas under bread-cereals have decreased there has been an increase in the area under artificial and natural meadows from 2,361,000 acres before the war to 2,737,000 acres in 1921. This indicates a tendency toward increased live-stock production. There is a definite program being formulated by the Austrian Department of Agriculture to develop the production of cereals to the highest possible pitch. But no such development can free Austria from the necessity of importing large amounts of foodstuffs. The increases in 1922 over 1921 are due to the inclusion of statistics of Burgenland for the first time.

Article.	Requirement (total tons).[1]	Domestic production.		Required import (tons).[1]
		Tons.[1]	Per cent.	
Flour	1,140,881	530,174	46.5	610,707
Rolled barley, etc	35,274	22,046	62.5	13,228
Beans, peas, etc	62,831	10,432	16.6	52,399
Potatoes	1,092,379	725,236	66.4	367,143
Sugar	146,606	33,148	22.6	113,558
Meat	462,966	213,952	46.2	249,014
Cooking fat	104,719	31,077	29.7	73,642
Butter	83,775	27,998	33.4	55,777
Milk (gallons)	352,667	298,776	84.7	53,891
Eggs (millions)	662	350	52.9	312

[1] Short tons.

The pre-war (1904–1913) total yearly requirement for 6,355,000 inhabitants balanced against domestic production and amount of import necessary to cover the deficit was estimated by the Austrian Government to be as above.

The estimated total yearly requirements for the five-year period 1922–1926 for 6,500,000 inhabitants is estimated to be as follows:

Article.	Requirement (total tons).[1]	Domestic production.		Required import (tons).[1]
		Tons.[1]	Per cent.	
Flour	1,116,630	692,135	62.0	424,495
Rolled barley, etc	36,376	55,115	151.5	.....
Beans, peas, etc	92,593	16,976	18.3	75,617
Potatoes	1,488,105	878,022	59.0	610,083
Sugar	143,299	55,291	38.6	88,008
Meat	286,598	166,304	58.0	120,294
Cooking fat	57,320	24,535	42.8	32,785
Butter	57,320	26,014	45.4	31,306
Milk (gallons)	305,116	259,943	85.2	45,173
Eggs (millions)	455	315	69.2	140

[1] Short tons.

During the calendar years 1920 and 1921 the actual imports into Austria were as follows:

Article.	1920	1921
	Short tons.	*Short tons.*
Flour	379,869	427,829
Beans	30,533	3,415
Sugar	69,991	103,198
Cooking fat	17,473	17,950
Butter	28,730	25,076
Eggs (millions)	46	65

The flour and sugar imports in 1921 were considerably more than the average yearly requirements estimated by the Government for the next period of five years; while beans, fats, and eggs were imported in less quantities than estimated.

The wheat and rye flour imported in 1921 is equivalent to about 20,000,000 bushels of grain. The difference in yield between the crop years of 1921 and 1922 in the table below is due to including for the first time in Austrian statistics those of Burgenland. It is probable that this increased yield will have little effect upon the wheat and rye imports during the current year.

Crop Yields.

[000 omitted.]

	Wheat and rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Pre-war yield, 1904–1913	31,080	7,730	25,174	2,709
War yields, 1914–1918	20,602	5,412	18,898	3,138
1919	14,307	3,822	12,193	1,692
1920	15,660	4,392	15,035	1,698
1921	19,720	5,460	17,810	2,017
1922	22,200	5,680	18,760	3,265

If the trend of the return toward normal conditions continues, it will be only a few years before Austria's cereal deficit will be balanced by imports from Hungarian and Yugoslavian territory just as before the war.

Eventually her supplies of fats and animal products will be received from the same sources, although this latter replacement of American products will not be effected as rapidly as in the case of cereals.

A full report on the agricultural situation in Austria may be obtained unon application to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Live Stock and Meats

Stockers and Feeders Active.

Lower grades of beef steers, competed for rather actively by killers and stocker and feeder dealers, held largely steady during the week ending May 5, but fat steers of value to sell at $9–$9.75 were in less demand and declined 10¢–15¢. Strictly choice kinds, like the lower grades, remained steady. The killing quality of fat steers and yearlings was hardly as desirable as during the previous week, and the dressing qualifications of fat stock was much plainer.

The stocker and feeder movement was the most active, and prices of finishing material were highest of the year. While the better grades of fat cows declined, lower grades and canners and cutters held about steady. Bulls also declined, but veal calves advanced about 50¢. Top steers at $10.25 were 15¢ under the high mark of a week earlier, but killing quality was hardly as desirable. Although yearlings have shown considerable fluctuation, prices of beef steers have varied little during the past month.

ACTIVE BUYING OF HOGS.

Stimulated by more active buying on the part of shippers and local killers, hog prices advanced, top light hogs reaching $8.40. From that point there were price recessions, but the closing high mark was about in line with the previous week. Good to choice heavy butchers and heavy packing grades advanced slightly. Many rather plainly finished light butchers sold at a discount compared with good to choice offerings.

Handy-weight fat wooled lambs sold upward to $15.35. Fat lambs advanced unevenly 25¢–75¢, shorn kinds in most instances gaining 50¢–75¢. Fat sheep were steady to 25¢ higher.

Receipts at 10 large markets were approximately as follows:

Week.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Apr. 30-May 5, 1923	175,300	669,400	188,100
Apr. 23–28, 1923	183,587	581,790	212,474
May 1-6, 1922	186,484	503,668	195,830

Cattle.—Several loads of beef steers from Corn Belt feed lots, well conditioned and averaging 1,268–1,538 pounds, topped at $10.25. The proportion of beef steers at and above $10 was comparatively small, compared with the numbers which brought $9.25–$9.75. Most beef steers turned at $8.40–$9.65, less urgent and rather spasmodic shipping demand being the principal weakening factor on the better grades.

The bulk of yearlings sold under $9.50, although a few reached $10.25. Relatively few weighty steers of plain quality and in thin flesh cashed below $8.25, but there were numerous loads of comparably conditioned yearlings, most of them mixed steers and heifers, below that figure. The activity of stockers and feeders, however, supported short-fed steers of all weights, and relatively few, except those unsuitable for further development, had to go to killers appreciably below $8. Colorado pulp-fed steers turned mostly at $8.90–$9.50. The relatively large proportion of half-fat offerings from Corn Belt States suggested eagerness on the part of finishers to clear their feed lots in the face of relatively high corn prices and urgent field work.

The supply of she stock was seasonally small. Only a few beef cows and heifers arrived. The bulk of beef cows and heifers turned at $5.75–$7.50, although a few heavy well-fattened Kosher cows made $8.25–$8.50 early in the week. Beef heifers were most numerous at $7–$7.50. Canners and cutters were steady at $3.25–$4.50 mostly.

Heavy bologna bulls declined to $5.35, with $5.25 the practical top price on week-end sessions, when bulk of sausage offerings sold mostly at $5–$5.25. Heavy rough beef bulls dragged, selling at or slightly above best bologna prices.

Packers absorbed veal calves actively at $8.50–$9.25, paying upward to $9.50 for choice offerings, heavier descriptions of which were hand picked by shippers and small killers at $10–$10.50.

The scramble for stockers and feeders resulted in uneven and, in instances, sharp advances, particularly on the medium to good grades. Upturns were largely 25¢–40¢. All weights were in demand, but quality was a necessary characteristic. Stock steers at Chicago turned at $7–$7.75, feeders at $7.50–$8.25, and meaty and half-fat feeders at $8.75–$9.25. The latter price range absorbed half-fat kinds going to Mineral Point, Wis. Well-bred feeding steers carrying some flesh often exeeeded $8.50. Relatively few plain stockers were available and sales below $6.50 were infrequent, although some rather plain 400-pound kinds went to Illinois pastures at $6. Stock cows and heifers were also in demand.

Hogs.—Contrary to usual conditions at this season, receipts of hogs were considerably heavier than those for the corresponding week last year. Receipts for the week at Chicago alone gained around 28,000 head over the corresponding week of May, 1922.

Despite increased receipts, which may be partly due to the advance in corn prices, the week's trading had a more healthy undertone than has been in evidence recently and prices on practically all classes of live hogs held well above the low time of a week earlier.

Furthermore, shipping orders were comparatively large and were responsible for most of the strength noted on classes suitable for filling such orders. Prices were highest early in the week when $8.40 was paid for selected lots. Week-end trading dragged somewhat and the closing top price was $8.30.

Light-weight hogs predominated, and in most cases high finish was lacking Medium and heavy weight butchers of good or choice grades were comparatively scarce and prices on them showed some strength over the previous week's close.

Packing sows met better demand than during the previous week and closed around 10¢ higher. Pig prices continued very uneven, owing largely to more liberal receipts and spasmodic shipping demand. Closing levels on pigs showed only slight net changes for the week.

On the week-end session the bulk of 175–240-pound averages sold for $8.10–$8.25 and heavy butchers mostly for $7.90–$8.

SHEEP RECEIPTS DECREASE.

Sheep.—Decreasing receipts for the last two weeks resulted in lamb prices closing 25¢–75¢ higher than at the close of the previous week, clipped offerings generally advancing the most. Fat wooled lambs topping at $15.35 sold within 15¢ of the season's peak price. Shippers were liberal buyers of best handyweights and on some sessions the bulk sold near the top figure. Quality and lack of uniformity in weight of some bands indicated feeding-yard clearance. Very few heavy wooled lambs were sorted out, but such as were sold readily at around $13.50 and usually averaged near 105-pounds. Clipped lambs were marketed in generous numbers and selling at the full advance for the class, cleared mostly at $12.50–$12.75, few going below $12 unless averaging 95-pounds or over. The extreme top price on clippers was $13.10 paid for prime 87-pound Wisconsin fed offerings. Exporters, the life of the heavy clipped lamb trade for the past few weeks, were out of the market and some bands of heavies sold with a very light sort, while lambs averaging around 105-pounds, when taken out usually sold around $10.50. Spring lambs were limited to a few odd bunches of natives, the plainer kinds making $14 while best descriptions made $17. One shipment of spring lambs from Louisville went to packers by direct shipment.

Wethers were limited to three shipments of medium to good wooled Navajos averaging around 110-pounds which sold at $9.90. Some Iowa clipped heavy wethers brought $7.75.

Several small shipments of clipped ewes sold for $8–$8.35 with 147-pound natives bringing $7.25. Of a shipment of medium western wooled ewes the top sold at $7 with culls liberally sorted at $4.50.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week April 30—May 5, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	78,481	17,112	61,369	171,963	28,481	143,482	55,333	14,830	40,503
Denver [1]	9,353	6,457	2,760	13,004	2,726	9,112	17,552	11,081	4,449
East St. Louis	17,096	4,929	12,804	93,903	33,158	52,348	4,466	261	2,226
Fort Worth	20,306	13,710	7,084	9,166	1,894	6,548	14,430	6,778	9,779
Indianapolis [1]	9,040	4,563	4,477	46,352	21,801	25,704	766	245	384
Kansas City	35,078	11,620	22,768	77,983	15,865	51,905	25,927	4,094	21,979
Oklahoma City	4,785	1,390	3,367	12,936	909	12,140	34	.....	32
Omaha	33,734	12,807	20,207	74,613	17,042	57,236	49,128	4,740	40,419
St. Joseph [1]	12,537	3,882	8,526	39,989	4,951	32,713	18,963	2,646	16,364
St. Paul [1]	22,609	5,817	17,260	58,472	7,671	51,125	835	2	844
Sioux City	12,539	6,665	8,195	55,674	22,436	26,799	736	347	648
Wichita	14,600	13,943	1,203	17 526	515	16,329	431	85	348
Total	270,158	103,195	170.020	671,581	157,449	485,441	188,601	45,109	137,975
Total Apr. 23–28, 1923	271,358	103,695	168,992	561,906	138,225	427,172	199,436	52,751	149,827
Total May 1-6, 1922	274,597	98,904	162,425	505,125	125,985	371,574	194,123	60,344	126,573

[1] Week ending Friday, May 4.

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week of April 30–May 5, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grade.			Average weight (pounds).			Price per 100 pounds.		
	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.	Apr. 23–28, 1923.	May 1–6, 1922.	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.	Apr. 23–28, 1923.	May 1–6, 1922.	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.	Apr. 23–28, 1923.	May 1–6, 1922.	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.	Apr. 23–28, 1923.	May 1–6, 1922.
Choice and prime	3,017	2,878	2,943	10.0	8.8	8.5	1,280	1,268	1,204	$9.90	$9.87	$8.72
Good	11,562	10,795	11,876	38.2	32.7	34.3	1,156	1,176	1,118	9.25	9.31	8.30
Medium	12,713	14,456	17,327	42.1	43.8	50.0	977	1,006	1,026	8.51	8.56	7.86
Common	2,938	4,840	2,492	9.7	14.7	7.2	825	822	884	7.70	7.67	7.32
Total	30,230	32,969	34,638	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,061	1,058	1,062	8.93	8.87	8.07

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week of April 30–May 5, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Price per 100 pounds.		
	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.	Apr. 23–28, 1923.	May 1–6, 1922.	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.	Apr. 23–28, 1923.	May 1–6, 1922.	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.	Apr. 23–28, 1923.	May 1–6, 1922.	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.	Apr. 23–28, 1923	May 1–6, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	626	573	548	21.2	14.8	25.0	1,123	1,119	1,097	$8.78	$8.56	$7.94
901–1,000 lbs.	208	410	196	7.0	10.6	9.0	945	943	930	7.92	7.84	7.30
801–900 lbs.	608	850	387	20.6	21.9	17.7	855	829	858	7.56	7.24	7.53
701–800 lbs.	487	866	441	16.5	22.3	20.1	747	736	743	7.29	7.28	7.29
700 lbs. down	1,026	1,181	618	34.7	30.4	28.2	603	614	595	7.41	6.42	7.22
Total	2,955	3,880	2,190	100.0	100.0	100.0	813	798	827	7.87	7.40	7.54

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of April 30–May 5, 1923, With Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Joseph.[2]		South St. Paul.[3]		
	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.	Apr. 23–28, 1923.	May 1–6, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.	Apr. 23–28, 1923.	May 1–6, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.	Apr. 23–28, 1923.	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.	Apr. 23–28, 1923.	May 1–6, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.	Apr. 23–28, 1923.	May 1–6, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.	Apr. 23–28, 1923.	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.	Apr. 23–28, 1923.	May 1–6, 1922.
Cattle.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef steers:																							
Med. and heavy wt. (1,101 lbs. up)—																							
Choice and prime	$10.03	$10.04	$8.92	$10.55	$10.05	$10.06	$8.93	$10.53	.....	.....	$9.82	$9.72	$8.80	$10.07	$9.50	$9.50	$8.42	$9.95	$9.74	$9.65	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.38	9.40	8.36	9.88	9.44	9.42	8.49	9.90	$7.98	$7.88	9.10	8.98	8.30	9.31	8.73	8.75	7.96	9.27	8.96	8.90	$8.75	$8.75	$7.98
Medium	8.63	8.62	7.84	9.22	8.52	8.50	7.86	9.15	7.10	7.00	8.48	8.37	7.82	8.76	8.08	8.12	7.54	8.61	8.25	8.24	8.00	8.00	7.32
Common	7.68	7.60	7.27	8.55	7.34	7.32	6.96	8.23	5.48	5.38	7.64	7.54	7.23	8.09	7.11	7.12	7.02	7.96	7.46	7.32	7.12	7.00	6.70
Light wt. (1,100 lbs. down)—																							
Choice and prime	9.95	9.96	9.04	10.70	9.98	9.98	8.93	10.63	.....	.....	9.68	9.64	8.86	10.19	9.50	9.50	8.49	10.10	9.69	9.65	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.26	9.29	8.49	9.96	9.24	9.30	8.49	9.91	8.05	7.75	8.84	8.80	8.36	9.35	8.71	8.75	8.00	9.43	8.88	8.86	8.75	8.75	7.98
Medium	8.48	8.48	7.90	9.24	8.32	8.36	7.82	9.15	6.92	6.62	8.06	8.00	7.88	8.74	7.92	8.00	7.50	8.69	8.09	8.06	8.00	8.00	7.32
Common	7.44	7.40	7.27	8.41	7.12	7.12	6.96	8.16	5.30	5.00	7.08	7.04	7.14	7.95	6.85	6.88	6.88	7.71	7.13	7.08	7.00	6.88	6.60
Butcher cattle:																							
Heifers, com. to choice	7.64	7.67	7.14	8.39	7.60	7.50	7.56	8.99	5.50	5.50	6.66	6.62	6.82	7.70	6.75	6.75	6.36	7.50	6.75	6.75	6.88	6.95	6.70
Cows, com. to choice	6.30	6.24	6.04	7.37	6.38	6.30	5.90	7.15	4.75	4.75	5.98	5.85	5.82	6.96	6.18	6.18	5.62	6.85	5.98	5.90	5.88	5.88	5.70
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.88	6.05	5.73	7.09	5.88	5.82	5.28	6.65	3.75	3.75	5.38	5.32	4.82	6.21	5.72	5.53	4.70	6.29	5.30	5.32	4.75	4.75	4.88
Canners and cutters:																							
Cows and heifers	3.94	3.88	4.18	4.73	3.50	3.58	3.88	4.48	2.75	2.75	3.50	3.50	3.91	4.31	4.00	3.98	3.75	4.25	3.58	3.50	3.38	3.38	3.48
Canner steers	4.62	4.62	5.08	5.40	4.12	4.12	4.12	4.82	2.75	2.75	4.00	4.00	4.22	4.76	.....	.....	4.00	4.83	.....	.....	4.12	4.12	3.50
Veal calves:																							
Light to med. wt., med. to ch	9.20	8.95	7.22	8.47	7.78	7.62	6.85	9.35	7.88	7.88	7.75	7.55	7.85	9.09	8.82	8.48	8.58	9.66	7.52	7.30	6.50	6.35	5.25
Heavy wt., com. to choice	6.35	6.22	5.65	6.91	6.40	6.25	6.28	7.78	5.38	5.38	6.50	6.25	6.78	7.29	6.55	6.50	6.25	7.15	5.90	5.75	5.00	5.00	4.50
Feeder steers:																							
1,001 lbs. up, com. to choice	7.50	7.25	6.94	8.41	7.50	7.50	6.68	7.98	5.75	5.75	7.58	7.30	7.10	8.42	7.20	7.18	6.95	8.10	7.32	7.32	6.62	6.60	6.42
750–1,000 lbs., com. to choice	7.19	7.00	6.94	8.23	7.25	7.25	6.25	7.71	5.50	5.50	7.50	7.25	7.14	8.19	7.00	7.00	6.62	7.81	7.32	7.32	6.38	6.35	6.15
Stock cattle:																							
Steers, com. to choice	6.61	6.38	6.74	7.61	6.32	6.25	5.92	6.90	5.38	5.38	7.08	6.80	6.95	7.50	6.38	6.38	6.62	7.25	6.62	6.62	6.00	5.98	6.02
Cows and heifers, com. to choice	4.98	4.75	5.08	6.07	4.80	4.75	5.00	5.79	3.75	3.75	4.70	4.68	5.24	6.05	4.50	4.50	5.25	5.70	4.62	4.62	4.50	4.50	4.58
Calves, good and choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25	[5] 8.00	6.12	6.12	7.50	7.50	7.48	8.27	7.12	7.12	7.25	8.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calves, com. and med	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	[5] 6.50	3.88	3.88	5.62	5.62	6.05	6.26	5.38	5.38	5.88	6.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hogs.																							
Top (highest price, not average)	8.40	8.30	10.75	15.60	8.40	8.35	10.85	15.90	7.90	7.80	7.95	7.80	10.55	14.75	7.80	7.70	10.35	14.85	7.95	7.80	8.10	7.90	10.35
Bulk of sales	7.95	7.82	10.30	11.05	8.20	8.00	10.54	11.37	7.65	7.55	7.73	7.61	10.12	10.71	7.46	7.50	9.94	10.52	7.74	7.60	7.65	7.55	9.88
Heavy (251 lbs. up), med. to ch	7.82	7.70	10.24	10.82	8.02	7.83	10.43	10.91	7.64	7.58	7.72	7.61	10.12	10.44	7.44	7.50	9.94	10.41	7.69	7.56	7.49	7.41	9.72
Medium (201–250 lbs.), med. to ch	8.08	8.00	10.45	11.25	8.15	8.02	10.52	11.30	7.68	7.61	7.82	7.70	10.22	10.73	7.53	7.55	10.04	10.77	7.74	7.62	7.69	7.60	9.91
Light (151–200 lbs.), com. to ch	8.07	8.01	10.56	11.41	8.16	8.07	10.52	11.45	7.48	7.42	7.62	7.52	10.17	10.86	7.50	7.45	10.12	10.89	7.72	7.60	7.84	7.67	10.08
Light lights (130–150 lbs.) com. to ch	7.60	7.54	10.48	11.23	7.59	7.50	10.30	11.19	7.03	6.89	7.37	7.34	10.05	[6] 8.94	.....	.....	9.75	[7] 12.00	.....	.....	7.64	7.56	9.96
Packing sows:																							
Smooth (250 lbs. up)	6.87	6.70	9.63	9.90	6.32	6.22	8.97	9.22	6.50	6.54	6.58	6.47	8.97	9.32	6.48	6.50	9.35	9.84	6.40	6.40	6.12	6.04	9.15
Rough (200 lbs. up)	6.38	6.28	9.32	9.50	6.21	6.08	8.62	8.84	5.62	5.65	6.46	6.36	8.72	8.87	6.34	6.32	8.94	9.40	6.30	6.31	5.88	5.92	8.81
Pigs (130 lbs. down), med to ch	6.86	6.92	10.19	10.68	6.85	6.51	9.71	10.45	5.35	5.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.30	7.31	10.90
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down), com. to ch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.83	9.40	9.66	.....	.....	6.81	6.76	10.06	10.25	5.81	6.10	9.75	[6] 8.78	.....	.....	7.56	7.60	10.83
Sheep.																							
Lambs:																							
84 lbs. down, med. to prime	14.46	13.96	13.71	13.86	13.90	13.68	13.25	13.41	.....	13.00	13.99	13.61	13.30	13.52	14.18	13.78	13.76	13.89	14.21	13.73	13.70	13.40	12.60
85 lbs. up, med. to prime	.....	.....	13.42	[6] 11.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.44	13.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culls and common	11.82	11.25	10.95	11.03	11.20	11.12	10.70	11.48	.....	10.00	11.50	11.12	10.32	11.04	11.75	11.45	10.75	11.24	11.68	11.35	11.05	10.75	9.38
Feeder, med. to choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.12	12.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.80	13.30	12.50	11.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring lambs	.....	.....	15.47	[6] 13.26	.....	.....	15.85	[7] 17.82	11.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.65	15.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yearling wethers, med. to prime	11.88	11.62	11.38	11.60	11.25	11.25	10.75	[6] 9.12	9.40	10.75	11.61	11.33	10.82	11.27	11.38	11.38	10.95	11.19	11.68	11.35	11.18	10.82	10.60
Wethers, med. to prime	9.75	9.38	9.18	9.39	8.62	8.62	8.25	8.83	7.35	7.50	9.58	9.64	8.62	8.22	8.80	8.75	9.50	9.64	9.38	9.08	9.10	8.95	8.35
Ewes, med. to choice	8.25	8.12	7.92	8.58	7.88	7.88	7.22	7.82	6.32	6.25	8.54	8.51	7.56	7.41	8.00	8.00	7.74	8.59	8.25	8.07	8.25	7.82	7.35
Ewes, culls and common	5.38	5.38	4.82	5.25	4.50	4.50	4.00	[6] 3.74	3.38	3.38	5.38	5.38	4.70	4.88	5.25	5.25	4.75	5.35	5.00	4.85	5.50	5.00	3.95

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] South St. Joseph began reporting in June, 1922.
[3] South St. Paul began reporting in November, 1920.
[4] Based on average prices for the following weeks: May 3–8, 1920; May 2–7, 1921; and May 1–6, 1922.
[5] Two-year average.
[6] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.
[7] Two-year average; does not include 1921 when prices were lowest.

Demand for Fresh Meat Slow.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Slow demand for most classes of fresh meats at eastern markets during the week ending May 4 was reflected in weak to lower prices. Light receipts of the lighter averages of pork loins compensated for the somewhat limited outlet, and prices on these were therefore firm to higher. Receipts of beef, lamb, and mutton were moderate, veal liberal, and pork light. At Chicago steer beef offerings were fairly liberal, while supplies of other classes were moderate. Prices at that market were firm to higher with pork loins showing material advances.

Beef.—Slow trade at eastern markets during the first half of the week resulted in accumulations and weak to lower prices, steer beef declining most. Warm weather depressed sales of forequarter cuts, which have not been active for several weeks. Receipts of cows were fairly light, although all grades were represented and the market, in sympathy with steer-beef prices, declined to a similar degree. At Chicago, steer-beef supplies were largely of medium and good grades with steady prices. Heifers were plentiful among the steer offerings. Other conditions, notably a poor outlet for chucks and plates, were similar to those at eastern markets. Cow supplies were light and prices held steady. Most of the better grades of good-weight cows were sold in cuts. Bull receipts at eastern markets were irregular and hardly in sufficient numbers to be quotable. At Chicago, while the demand was not active, supplies were light and prices advanced slightly. Kosher beef trade at eastern markets and Chicago was only fair, prices showing a general decline of $1 for the week.

VEAL OFFERED FREELY.

Veal.—Veal was marketed liberally at eastern markets, the bulk being of the poorer grades. The market had a weak undertone and prices were mostly weak to lower. At Chicago the moderate offerings found sufficient outlet to advance prices on all grades. With the coming of warmer weather the demand for heavier veal of good cutting quality increased. Country dressed veal formed a considerable proportion of the supplies at New York and Chicago.

Lamb.—Spring lamb was scarce at all markets and sold fairly well at New York and Chicago, although the bulk of receipts was of only fair quality. Prices at these two markets were strong to higher, while they were weak to lower at Boston and Philadelphia. Few frozen Argentine lambs were available and sold on a slow and draggy market.

Mutton.—While receipts of mutton at eastern markets were not burdensome the demand was slow. The bulk of receipts were of medium and common grades. Supplies at Chicago were light and of similar quality. The demand, however, was sufficient to maintain a strong to higher market.

Pork.—Lighter receipts of pork loins at eastern markets were accompanied by an improved demand and prices responded accordingly. Light and medium weight kinds were most active, although all averages shared in the advance. Supplies of loins at Chicago were only moderate early in the week, and later were light, while prices advanced sharply, although irregularly. Lighter weight loins made the major part of the advance.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of April 30-May 5, 1923, with Comparisons.

Commodity.	Apr. 30-May 5, 1923.	Apr. 23-28, 1923.	May 1-6, 1922.	Three year average.[1]
	Per 100 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Hams No. 1, smoked, 14-16 lbs. average	$22.25	$22.50	$32.00	$31.83
Hams No 2 smoked, 14-16 lbs. average	20.00	20.00	28.75	29.25
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 lbs average.	12.50	12.75	17.00	17.75
Bacon, No. 1, 6-8 lbs. average	30.50	30.50	33.00	40 58
Bacon No. 2 6-8 lbs. average	23.25	22.50	26 25	30.25
Bellies dry salt, 14-16 lbs. average	14.12	13.88	15.25	17 42
Backs dry salt, 14-16 lbs. average	10.88	10 88	11.25	13.46
Pure lard, tierces	13.25	13.25	12.88	15.75
Compound lard, tierces	14.00	14.00	13.25	15.21

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: May 3-8, 1920; May 2-7, 1921; May 1-6, 1912.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of April 30-May 5, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	Apr. 30-May 5, 1923.	Apr. 23-28, 1923.	May 1-6, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]	Apr. 30-May 5, 1923.	Apr. 23-28, 1923.	May 1-6, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Steer—								
Choice	$16.50	$16.50	$15.25	[2]$16.42	$15.40	$15.80	$15.19	[2]$16.41
Good	14.50	14.80	14.50	16.85	14.35	14.90	14.40	17.52
Medium	13.25	13.25	13.10	15.62	13.35	13.75	13 75	16.37
Common	11.50	11.50	11.70	14.10	11.75	12.00	13.25	15.10
Cow—								
Good	11.50	11.50	11.55	14.48	12.50	12.75	11.50	14 62
Medium	9.50	9 80	10.35	13.27	11.55	11.75	10.50	13.43
Common	8.75	8.90	9.35	12.02	10.70	10.75	9.65	[3]12.58
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50	9.50	10.05	12.95
Common	8.82	8.08	8.47	10.59	8.75	8.34	9.40	11.48
Veal:								
Choice	16.90	17.30	16.10	18.53	16 30	16.90	16.00	.....
Good	14.90	15.30	14.50	16.73	14.50	14 90	13.50	17.70
Medium	12.90	13.30	12.50	14.73	12.00	12.40	12.50	16.07
Common	9.70	10.10	9.00	12.03	9.70	10.25	10.50	13.76
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12-16 lbs. average	18.00	17.00	26.10	[2]24.55	18.50	19.00	25.00	[2]24.65
Loins:								
8-10 lbs. average	18.30	16.15	24.50	26.47	18.25	17.85	25.78	28.73
10-12 lbs. average	16.95	15.10	23.50	25.03	16.80	16.75	24.70	26.90
12-14 lbs. average	15.25	13.65	21.20	23.20	15.45	14.70	23.70	25.40
14-16 lbs. average	13.85	12.70	19.30	21.53	14.40	13.30	22.70	23.53
16 lbs. and over	12.65	11.85	17.70	[4]16.75	12.55	12.50	21.70	[2]19.80
Shoulders:								
Skinned	10.60	10.75	14.45	16.48	11.60	12.00	15.50	18.12
Picnics—								
4-6 lbs. average	9.50	9.50	13.95	14.87	10.50	10.50	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	8.50	8.50	13.45	13.71	9.50	9.50	14.50	16.52
Butts:								
Boston style	11.60	11.30	16.95	19.32	13.00	13.00	19.00	21.37
Spare ribs	8.10	7.60	11.15	[2]10.48	10.00	11.00	11.50	[2]12.10
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	24.40	23.90	31.40	29.40	24.50	24.80	33.50	30.93
Good	21.90	21.70	29.50	27.23	23.10	23.80	30.00	28.10
Medium	19.90	19.50	28.00	25.40	21.50	22.30	26.50	25.67
Common	18.40	18.00	25.50	22.60	20.50	.....	25.00	[4]26.00
Spring lamb	27.40	27.00	.....	.....	29.20	29.00	.....	.....
Mutton:								
Good	14.50	14.50	20.10	19.70	16.80	17.30	23.75	21.72
Medium	12.50	12.50	18.50	18.00	15.30	16.10	19.50	19.33
Common	10.40	10.00	14.75	15.25	12.90	13.62	18.50	[4]18.75

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: May 3-8, 1920; May 2-7, 1921; May 1-6, 1922.
[2] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.
[3] Two-year average.
[4] Two-year average; does not include 1921, when prices were lowest.

California and Colorado Lamb Loadings.

Approximately 83,000 head of lambs were shipped from Colorado feed lots during the week ending April 28. This is equivalent to 322 double-deck cars. Of this total, 51,000 came from northern Colorado, while 32,000 head originated in the Arkansas Valley. During the corresponding week 1922, however, 361 cars were loaded in this State—307 in northern Colorado and 54 in the Arkansas Valley. From January 1 to April 28, 1923, lamb shipments from this State totaled about 1,455,000 head.

Some 52 decks of spring lambs were forwarded from California for eastern points, total loadings for the season to April 28 aggregating around 46,000 head. The early movement this spring is noteworthy when it is remembered that last year the first California lambs reached Chicago May 1.

A Meat Subsidy Bill for South Africa which will give a bounty of one cent per pound on cold storage or chilled meat and one-half cent per pound on live meat exported, has been urged by the Prime Minister. The Government of South Africa is now negotiating with the Imperial Government with a view to gaining the same import privileges for store cattle as were recently given to cattle from Canada.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week April 30–May 5, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		South St. Joseph.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Monday	243	$8.02	193	$8.21	183	$7.55	207	$7.74	250	$7.52	228	$7.49	221	$7.62
Tuesday	244	7.99	193	8.28	183	7.65	209	7.79	266	7.44	234	7.58	215	7.78
Wednesday	237	8.07	200	8.21	188	7.57	206	7.75	256	7.45	238	7.54	219	7.80
Thursday	242	8.00	192	8.19	182	7.58	201	7.08	256	7.28	241	7.48	225	7.60
Friday	241	7.98	206	8.00	175	7.56	217	7.53	258	7.15	232	7.55	217	7.51
Saturday	242	7.96	195	8.15	190	7.64	216	7.57	253	7.22	229	7.60	212	7.56
Average: Apr. 30–May 5, 1923	242	8.01	196	8.19	183	7.59	207	7.73	255	7.35	234	7.54	219	7.68
Apr. 23–28, 1923	246	7.78	197	7.96	181	7.73	210	7.55	254	7.40	238	7.39	217	7.52
May 1–6, 1922	249	10.24	189	10.50	....	.....	216	10.02	256	9.90	....	.....	246	9.82

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week of April 28–May 4, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week, Apr. 28–May 4, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week, Apr. 28–May 4, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week, Apr. 28–May 4, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	4,305	107.7	52	123.8	422	25.2
Denver	5,478	111.0	2,330	522.1	894	105.2
East St. Louis	2,058	152.4	869	57.8	261	128.6
Fort Worth	9,214	153.0	473	75.1	.....	.....
Indianapolis	309	74.8	280	79.3	.....	.....
Kansas City	8,035	95.7	3,262	94.0	2,257	43.5
Oklahoma City	1,281	62.2	336	110.9	.....	.....
Omaha	5,515	131.8	136	302.2	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1,487	248.2	753	326.0	2,372	366.0
St. Paul	4,471	80.9	3,558	118.8	2	2.4
Sioux City	4,007	125.4	1,123	275.2	98	.....
Wichita	6,894	141.1	264	103.1	.....	.....
Total	53,054	125.5	13,466	129.7	6,306	62.8
State destination:						
California	.....	.....	1,610	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	1,614	291.9	590	.....	470	.....
Connecticut	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	4,507	153.1	1,922	97.5	422	38.2
Indiana	715	75.9	280	58.0	261	60.8
Iowa	8,484	152.4	5,117	174.4	955	78.9
Kansas	12,274	128.1	264	44.1	179	14.7
Kentucky	195	103.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	356	49.6	442	193.8	.....	.....
Minnesota	610	39.7	479	73.4	251	160.9
Missouri	3,493	114.0	1,394	82.7	3,032	91.9
Nebraska	8,710	185.7	431	190.7	476	48.8
New Hampshire	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	494	196.0	219	45.2	.....	.....
North Dakota	79	69.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	1,181	111.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	6,360	143.0	180	105.9	.....	.....
South Dakota	672	135.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	793	31.2	314	191.5	.....	.....
Virginia	84	28.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	105	64.4	224	339.4	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,930	86.8	.....	.....	260	41.3
Wyoming	258	59.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	53,054	125.5	13,466	129.7	6,306	62.8

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments this Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1922, to May 4, 1923	3,748,702	492,669	2,866,991
Same period one year ago	2,834,394	291,009	2,367,181
Same period two years ago	2,741,565	354,143	3,608,744
Current period as per cent of average of two previous periods	134.4	152.7	96.0

Monthly Meat Supplies at Three Eastern Markets.

April 2–28, 1923—April 3–29, 1922.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers ..... carcasses	10,181	9,628	30,190	24,528	11,200	9,089
Cows ..... do	4,359	4,530	3,072	1,781	1,728	1,557
Bulls ..... do	200	204	5,301	1,057	368	465
Veal ..... do	6,665	5,338	49,910	46,997	7,371	7,259
Hogs ..... do	10	.....	9,213	614	.....	.....
Lamb ..... do	52,125	31,072	106,236	78,917	32,175	18,932
Mutton ..... do	1,900	1,609	13,442	21,414	5,412	4,590
Pork cuts ..... pounds	954,933	884,448	5,157,782	2,695,337	1,719,197	1,920,026
Beef cuts ..... do	.....	953	670,574	523,098	.....	.....
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle ..... carcasses	5,506	5,309	42,974	38,664	8,842	8,240
Calves ..... do	7,068	17,912	71,005	70,080	6,958	6,389
Hogs ..... do	71,323	42,925	204,120	180,755	85,462	67,445
Sheep ..... do	22,310	20,381	157,078	125,048	17,511	19,166
City inspection:						
Cattle ..... do	12	23	1	123	892	1,152
Calves ..... do	4,481	2,388	15,442	14,780	3,976	4,626
Hogs ..... do	4,628	4,096	178	200	768	654
Sheep ..... do	.....	.....	2,936	4,650	7,791	8,823

Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Federally Inspected Meat in January, 1923.

	Beef and veal.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.		Total.	
	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]
	Million lbs.	Lbs.	Million lbs.	Lbs.	Million lbs.	Lbs.	Million lbs.	Lbs.
January, 1923	430	3.9	586	5.3	42	0.4	1,058	9.6
December, 1922	404	3.7	558	5.1	35	.3	997	9.1
Increase or decrease	+26	+.2	+28	+.2	+7	+.1	+61	+.5
Per cent[1]	+6.6	.....	+4.9	.....	+20.8	.....	+6.1	.....
January, 1923	430	3.9	586	5.3	42	.4	1,058	9.6
January, 1922	387	3.6	482	4.4	40	.4	909	8.4
Increase or decrease	+43	+.3	+104	+.9	+2	(2)	+149	+1.2
Per cent[1]	+11.2	.....	+21.5	.....	+5.2	.....	+16.4	.....

[1] Per capita consumption and per cent of increase or decrease were computed on full number of pounds.
[2] Difference too small for computation.

Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Federally Inspected Meat in December, 1922.

	Beef and veal.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.		Total.	
	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]	Total.	Per capita.[1]
	Million lbs.	Lbs.	Million lbs.	Lbs.	Million lbs.	Lbs.	Million lbs.	Lbs.
December, 1922	404	3.7	558	5.1	35	0.3	997	9.1
November, 1922	431	3.9	558	5.1	35	.3	1,024	9.3
Increase or decrease	−27	−.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	−27	−.2
Per cent[1]	−6.3	.....	−.01	.....	−.4	.....	−2.6	.....
December, 1922	404	3.7	558	5.1	35	.3	997	9.1
December, 1921	338	3.1	471	4.3	37	.3	845	7.8
Increase or decrease	+66	+.6	+87	+.8	−2	(2)	+152	+1.3
Per cent[1]	+19.5	.....	+18.6	.....	−4.6	.....	+18	.....

[1] Per capita consumption and per cent of increase or decrease were computed on full number of pounds.
[2] Difference too small for computation.

April Hog Runs Heavier Than Year Ago.

Receipts of cattle and calves at public stockyards during April 1923, were the heaviest since January of this year. They were also heavier than during April, 1922, the increase amounting to approximately 200,000 head or 13.6 per cent. On the basis of the 5-year average for April an increase of 0.2 per cent is shown.

Stocker and feeder shipments of cattle and calves from the stockyards show increases over March, 1923, although there was a decrease of 1,702 head or 0.7 per cent compared with April, 1922. Compared with the 5-year average for the month this decrease totals 22 per cent.

Local slaughter of cattle and calves at all public stockyards for April, 1923, increased over both the previous month and the corresponding month of 1922, the increase over the latter totaling about 182,000 head or 20.3 per cent. Compared with the April 5-year average this gain is equal to 7.9 per cent.

Although hog receipts for April, 1923, were somewhat less than for the previous month, as was the case of cattle, a substantial increase is found in comparison with April, 1922. This increase amounted to over 1,251,000 head or 40.8 per cent. Compared with the April 5-year average the percentage increase totalted 29.6 per cent. Incidentally April hog marketings were greatest since the data were first collected by the bureau in 1915. The stocker and feeder movement of hogs showed some similarity to that of cattle and calves in that a considerable increase occurred over March, 1923. There was also an increase over April, 1922, of nearly 20,195 head, a gain of 36.1 per cent, but a loss is indicated when April receipts are compared with those for the 5-year average for the month, which totaled 2.4 per cent. Hog movements through the public stockyards for April, 1923, in fact show general increases, throughout, over April, 1922. About 923,000 or 46.2 per cent more hogs were slaughtered during April, 1923, than during the corresponding month the year before. Compared with the 5-year average the April slaughter for 1923 also shows a substantial though somewhat similar gain amounting to 34.8%.

Sheep and lamb receipts at public stockyards during April, 1923, though somewhat heavier than for the previous month, were still greater than those of April, 1922. The increase during the period indicated totaled approximately 220,000 head or 18%. In comparison with the 5-year average, however, the gain was substantially less, and amounted to only 3.8%.

One of the outstanding features of the movements of live stock through the public stockyards for April, 1923, was the decrease in the movement of ovine stocker and feeder material back to feed lots from that of both March, 1923, and April, 1922, the decrease from the movement for the latter date totaling over 15,000 head or 15.7%. Compared with the April 5-year average the decrease amounted to 54.5%.

In the case of local slaughter of sheep and lambs at public stockyards the situation was somewhat different. There was a substantial increase for the month over that of March, 1923, and a much greater increase over April, 1922, the gain over the latter date totaling over 177,000 head or 26.2%. This increase, although similar in comparison with the April 5-year avera e amounted to 11.7%.

A bill granting a Government subsidy of ½ pence (1¢) per pound on exported beef and ¼ pence (½¢) per pound on exported livestock has passed its second reading in the South African House of Assembly, reports the American agricultural trade commissioner at London, England. The bounty will be given to owners of meat and live stock who will be, in the majority of cases, the cold-storage companies that have undertaken to cooperate with the Government.

The meat-export industry of Australia is being subsidized by the Commonwealth Government by granting shippers ¼ pence (½¢) per pound on all meat exports. The meat-curing companies have agreed to lower the price of curing by ⅛ pence (¼¢) per pound, and the employees have accepted a general wage reduction of 2 shillings (about 50¢) a day. The Government steamship lines have reduced rates on refrigerated freight to the extent of ⅛ pence (¼¢) per pound. The new freight charges on Government-operated steamers are now 1 pence (2¢) per pound on beef; 1⅛ pence (2¼¢) per pound on mutton and tegs; 1⅜ pence (2¾¢) per pound on lamb; and 1¼ pence (2½¢) per pound on pork and veal. The Government lines control only about 7 per cent of the refrigerated space available on steamers. Strenuous efforts have been made by shippers to secure similar rate reductions on steamers of Conference Lines, but to no avail. Charges on Conference Lines are: On beef, 1⅝ pence (2¼¢) per pound; on mutton and tegs, 1¼ pence (2½¢) per pound; on lamb, 1½ pence (3¢) per pound; and on pork and veal, 1⅜ pence (2¾¢) per pound.

Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Public Stockyards for April, 1923, Compared with Previous Years.

[Thousands, i. e., 000, omitted.]

Class and year.	Receipts.			Local slaughter.			Stocker and feeder shipments.			Total shipments.		
	April.	4 months, January-April.	Total for year.	April.	4 months, January-April.	Total for year.	April.	4 months, January-April.	Total for year.	April.	4 months, January-April.	Total for year.
Cattle and calves:												
1916	1,151	4,609	17,676	630	2,837	10,294	262	930	3,847	437	1,629	6,953
1917	1,539	5,867	23,066	953	3,664	13,275	306	1,027	4,803	560	2,087	9,473
1918	2,046	6,984	25,295	1,238	4,303	14,874	385	1,140	5,013	775	2,375	10,311
1919	1,767	6,856	24,623	1,029	4,144	13,633	391	1,296	5,286	711	2,605	10,757
1920	1,557	6,581	22,197	951	3,966	12,194	244	1,074	4,102	605	2,556	9,831
1921	1,494	5,893	19,787	892	3,563	11,078	238	844	3,504	612	2,286	8,600
1922	1,470	6,137	23,217	898	3,641	12,435	235	993	4,864	562	2,453	10,665
1923	1,670	6,476	.....	1,080	3,992	.....	233	922	.....	573	2,443	.....
Calves only:												
1920	467	1,622	5,337	360	1,249	3,875	12	46	121	102	385	1,455
1921	450	1,608	5,477	345	1,215	3,799	6	22	178	101	377	1,604
1922	461	1,716	6,077	351	1,278	4,189	12	46	320	110	444	1,933
1923	511	1,840	.....	400	1,374	.....	11	55	.....	118	500	.....
Hogs:												
1916	2,852	15,884	43,265	2,056	11,199	30,984	11	55	194	767	4,557	11,979
1917	2,961	15,348	38,042	2,103	10,178	25,440	30	135	788	851	5,176	12,571
1918	3,695	17,049	44,863	2,384	11,003	30,441	74	284	989	1,297	5,983	14,373
1919	3,648	17,558	44,469	2,498	12,135	30,018	127	312	902	1,140	5,390	14,366
1920	3,024	15,648	42,121	1,861	9,980	26,761	76	358	728	1,146	5,612	15,298
1921	3,230	15,324	41,101	2,097	9,853	26,335	57	232	499	1,136	5,457	14,709
1922	3,067	14,368	44,067	2,000	9,016	28,737	56	219	593	1,067	5,362	15,332
1923	4,318	19,043	.....	2,924	12,374	.....	76	275	.....	1,393	6,652	.....
Sheep:												
1916	1,144	5,029	20,692	708	3,213	11,228	57	270	3,277	425	1,748	9,193
1917	1,152	5,371	20,216	739	3,264	9,142	102	404	4,448	412	2,083	11,010
1918	1,159	4,879	22,485	611	2,646	10,266	221	595	5,208	553	2,237	12,204
1919	1,438	5,457	27,256	842	3,270	12,646	207	704	6,956	603	2,191	14,585
1920	1,466	5,811	23,538	709	3,235	10,981	269	855	5,180	740	2,577	12,563
1921	1,677	6,734	24,168	988	4,076	12,858	107	341	3,095	706	2,671	11,333
1922	1,227	5,926	22,364	678	3,144	10,669	97	592	4,167	564	2,785	11,677
1923	1,447	5,879	.....	855	3,265	.....	82	536	.....	584	2,605	.....

Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Public Stockyards for April.

[68 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses and mules, receipts.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.			
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Albany, N. Y.	2,924	1,644	108	75	26	18	2,816	1,569	2,538	1,313	40	45				
Amarillo, Tex.	22,549	9,743		60	21,045	8,739	22,549	9,683	(1)	60		60	(1)		103	336
Atlanta, Ga.	926	2,869	470	1,739	36	165	450	1,112	(1)	260	(1)	260			450	824
Augusta, Ga.	1,070	977	675	781	247	94	257	213	252	234	253	241				50
Baltimore, Md.	17,504	17,767	14,133	13,976	19	94	3,371	3,791	5,888	6,651	4,622	4,482			108	180
Birmingham, Ala.	617	566	617	405		95		95	135	161	135	95				
Boston, Mass.	6,957	6,078	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3,981	1,319	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Buffalo, N. Y.	63,226	56,876	18,052	18,811	185	122	45,374	37,990	38,599	34,384	10,845	10,065			3,224	3,668
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,628	1,440	899	920	729	520	729	520	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)				9
Cheyenne, Wyo.	50	1,020					50	1,020	(1)						125	50
Chicago, Ill.	280,806	334,577	211,088	255,711	13,788	17,165	69,718	78,866	73,497	79,824	71,745	77,902	(1)	(1)	3,416	3,210
Cincinnati, Ohio	33,387	30,708	23,701	19,028	916	996	9,686	11,680	17,136	15,332	9,383	6,282			291	327
Cleveland, Ohio	23,065	24,895	21,288	23,814	302	56	1,777	1,081	14,377	16,178	13,307	15,681			400	140
Columbia, S. C.	345	1,045	345	1,045					56	233	56	233				
Columbus, Ohio	476	357	211	163			262	159	257	217	77	63				
Dallas, Tex.	596	632	596	632					152	211	152	211				
Dayton, Ohio	2,546	2,858	2,070	2,378			476	480	903	1,116	692	742				
Denver, Colo.	28,430	28,936	9,155	11,416	15,738	9,723	20,510	13,218	2,670	3,271	1,113	1,455	1,639	1,650	1,105	1,885
Detroit, Mich.	20,849	24,707	16,772	22,426	508	503	4,077	2,281	11,440	13,432	8,420	11,909	16	24	62	389
East St. Louis, Ill.	55,835	75,383	23,725	37,181	8,126	11,388	32,110	38,202	15,911	21,835	8,059	12,203	357	368	4,981	5,932
El Paso, Tex.	3,872	2,468	1,265	1,304	1,384	780	2,607	1,164	(1)	53	(1)	37	(1)	4	731	296
Evansville, Ind.	2,974	2,408	2,073	1,543	128	84	932	914	1,350	1,121	839	563	15	31		27
Fort Wayne, Ind.	(3)	713	(3)	501	(3)		(3)	212	(3)	442	(3)	360	(3)		(3)	
Fort Worth, Tex.	55,636	61,534	19,765	30,082	28,149	19,871	33,172	29,988	6,290	8,224	7,385	10,368	1,650	(1)	367	1,411
Fostoria, Ohio	775	947	77	73	100	132	698	732	602	586	46	45				
Indianapolis, Ind.	35,877	39,381	19,058	20,543	1,270	1,643	16,946	18,935	16,178	16,862	3,491	3,454			243	172
Jacksonville, Fla.	291	278	131	240			171	36		26		15				
Jersey City, N. J.	57,685	73,149	57,685	73,149					41,656	52,573	41,656	52,573			83	31
Kansas City, Mo.	131,184	160,936	78,671	99,703	39,181	43,849	51,829	58,904	15,514	18,819	12,744	16,543	2,140	3,492	2,384	3,478
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,328	1,231	903	699	425	224	425	532	142	74	82	46	60	28	103	105
LaFayette, Ind.	1,157	1,075	712	744	98	22	461	319	590	473	348	323	31	8		
Lancaster, Pa.	5,028	9,120	545	1,526			4,483	7,594	595	2,121	133	403			193	177
Laredo, Tex.	(3)	649	(3)	179	(3)	386	(3)	646	(3)	30	(3)	36	(3)	19	(3)	89
Logansport, Ind.	63	7	10	1	9		49		23	1	10	1	4			
Los Angeles, Calif.	(3)	14,411	(3)	14,198	(3)	553	(3)	553	(3)	2,505	(3)	2,386	(3)	119	(3)	24
Louisville, Ky.	15,343	17,507	5,912	8,691	2,080	2,108	9,431	8,816	8,452	8,923	2,452	3,183			205	379
Marion, Ohio	418	585	117	198		15	308	388	290	423	80	121		1	58	120
Memphis, Tenn.	1,073	1,470	329	746	126	124	843	705	99	159	126	108		26	1,434	1,961
Milwaukee, Wis.	53,802	61,031	51,377	57,327	843	1,431	2,425	3,702	46,290	52,655	46,043	51,932	232	576	147	224
Montgomery, Ala.	6,020	6,371	320	512	1,599	724	5,810	5,737	(1)	683	(1)	55	(1)	14	21	146
Moultrie, Ga.	188	225	75	32			113	193	123	135	20	17				
Nashville, Tenn.	6,206	5,456	3,850	3,461	600	750	2,356	1,995	2,349	1,731	1,516	1,348				
Newark, N. J.	(3)	3,893	(3)	3,796	(3)	176	(3)	176	(3)	1,942	(3)	1,942	(3)		(3)	
New Orleans, La.	12,614	13,183	11,152	11,814	559	299	1,253	1,467	6,390	7,946	4,976	5,333	(1)	(1)		10
New York, N. Y.	27,906	28,946	27,894	28,946			12		22,914	24,031	22,914	24,031			45	239
North Salt Lake, Utah	7,645	4,361	1,152	1,088	1,072	941	6,202	3,516	126	60	5	17		33	117	273
Ogden, Utah	7,132	5,116	695	1,189	605	309	6,437	3,927	500	50	17	22	280	5	167	98
Oklahoma, Okla.	17,254	24,057	9,631	13,430	4,482	6,572	6,537	9,909	1,852	3,594	1,227	2,033	432	808	99	254
Omaha, Nebr.	109,446	148,894	67,391	97,333	23,102	25,660	42,000	51,727	5,672	5,660	1,744	1,979	40	2	490	821
Pasco, Wash.															69	
Peoria, Ill.	2,346	2,568	1,679	1,345	15	61	493	1,209	1,174	1,356	784	676	2	6	130	51
Philadelphia, Pa.	16,593	16,334	16,434	15,828			159	506	9,175	9,709	9,153	9,664			200	525
Pittsburgh, Pa.	52,129	55,877	12,858	16,729			39,271	39,148	21,504	28,453	8,013	10,342			964	1,555
Portland, Oreg.	8,704	11,161	5,132	7,936	511	704	3,933	3,397	737	1,424	422	1,385	61		48	170
Pueblo, Colo.	4,454	4,103		45	112	786	4,283	3,363	(1)	61			(1)		34	91
Richmond, Va.	1,988	1,852	1,722	1,509	106	126	266	343	654	647	652	615			1,437	1,435
Roanoke, Va.	(3)	113	(3)	63	(3)	65	(3)	65	(3)	3	(3)	3	(3)		(3)	
St. Joseph, Mo.	33,671	51,760	23,709	36,315	4,342	5,688	10,389	14,485	3,734	4,631	3,189	4,359	102	301	1,112	1,005
St. Paul, Minn.	81,057	88,148	53,346	64,861	19,005	16,582	28,278	23,186	38,068	44,712	34,353	43,225	2,599	1,801	282	296
San Antonio, Tex.	14,583	10,713	3,686	3,977	5,384	3,722	9,287	6,736	2,014	3,611	1,643	2,031	576	484	735	1,172
Seattle, Wash.	3,559	4,972	3,401	4,917			158	55	44	47	36	47			19	105
Sioux City, Iowa	52,790	58,062	27,918	30,896	13,001	13,388	25,946	25,739	3,613	2,536	3,483	2,459	125	64	644	681
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1,114	1,747	479	901	235	620	860	827	82	314	53	114	5	201	33	7
Spokane, Wash.	2,479	2,363	1,212	1,413	525	388	1,179	952	121	114	72	96	48	10	61	113
Springfield, Ohio	(3)	609	(3)	155	(3)		(3)	454	(3)	295	(3)	61	(3)		(3)	
Toledo, Ohio	2,539	1,652	1,289	1,070		73	1,268	608	1,301	578	783	491			3	86
Washington, D. C.	2,201	2,643	2,182	2,643					1,090	1,245	1,071	1,245				
Wichita, Kans.	31,462	43,029	5,595	5,875	23,850	34,352	25,867	37,154	3,202	3,450	1,400	1,784	1,150	1,225	1,058	1,607
Discontinued [4]	33,842		32,389		25		1,097		8,991		8,967		6		567	
Total	1,470,214	1,670,186	897,726	1,080,107	234,588	232,886	562,446	572,974	461,293	511,119	350,827	399,800	11,570	11,300	28,548	36,234
Increase or decrease		+199,972		+182,381		−1,702		+10,528		+49,826		+48,973		−270		+7,686
Per cent		+13.6		+20.3		−0.7		+1.9		+10.8		+14.0		−2.3		+26.9
Total for 4 months ending with April	6,136,584	6,475,596	3,640,796	3,992,340	992,983	922,285	2,453,052	2,442,592	1,716,313	1,840,149	1,277,733	1,373,955	46,363	54,845	161,040	236,926
Increase or decrease		+339,012		+351,544		−70,698		−10,460		+123,836		+96,222		+8,482		+75,886
Per cent		+5.5		+9.6		−7.1		−0.4		+7.2		+7.5		+18.3		+47.1
April average, 5 years, 1918–1922		1,666,866		1,001,396		298,571		653,314								40,125
Increase or decrease		+3,320		+78,711		−65,685		−80,340								−3,891
Per cent		+0.2		+7.9		−22.0		−12.3								−9.7

[1] Calves included with cattle. [2] Disposition of stock not reported. [3] Not included in report prior to January, 1923.
[4] Beginning with January, 1923, only those yards designated by the Packers and Stockyards Administration are included in this report.

NOTE: This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Public Stockyards for April—Continued.

[68 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep and lambs.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Albany, N. Y.		105						105								
Amarillo, Tex.	6,538	3,709					6,538	3,709	799	5,175					799	5,175
Atlanta, Ga.	6,851	6,133	2,464	3,014			4,387	3,176	11	537	11	124				413
Augusta, Ga.	765	901	658	774	56	43	174	205	24	13	20	8				
Baltimore, Md.	109,040	130,031	87,436	100,400			21,604	29,631	9,119	8,704	7,694	7,157			1,425	1,547
Birmingham, Ala.	88	40	88	40						1		1				
Boston, Mass.	596	451	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	19	2,410	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	113,226	161,473	50,422	66,970			63,284	94,663	102,499	124,753	11,384	15,970	300		93,115	108,783
Chattanooga, Tenn.	975	1,086	975	1,086					99	102	99	102				
Cheyenne, Wyo.	2,560	3,240					2,560	3,240	4,000	10,200					4,000	10,200
Chicago, Ill.	490,321	721,068	400,687	591,173	645	194	89,634	126,398	239,001	337,712	160,122	237,629	5,657	11,202	78,879	100,083
Cincinnati, Ohio	112,112	107,434	57,902	63,837	193	262	54,210	43,597	9,285	2,987	7,213	2,755			2,072	232
Cleveland, Ohio	91,293	99,720	64,692	77,095			26,601	22,625	23,436	31,928	13,098	18,275			10,338	13,653
Columbia, S. C.	416	1,456	416	1,456					23	47	23	47				
Columbus, Ohio	3,666	3,722	576	149			3,061	3,344	330	90	120	10			210	80
Dallas, Tex.	7,155	10,218	7,155	10,218					51	73	51	73				
Dayton, Ohio	11,364	13,280	8,939	9,401			2,425	3,879	253	232	235	232			18	
Denver, Colo.	31,143	49,151	31,990	40,303	898	6,485	898	8,402	83,512	113,437	14,848	19,336	7,078	10,404	73,986	94,750
Detroit, Mich.	34,616	52,310	22,676	34,978			11,940	17,332	14,606	19,719	9,471	12,059			5,135	7,660
East St. Louis, Ill.	262,953	393,036	78,809	176,090	8,218	7,415	184,144	216,946	20,497	19,968	14,978	12,330	487		5,519	7,638
El Paso, Tex.	2,859	2,459	2,152	1,746	445	713	707	713	6,248	9,140	864	919		550	5,334	8,221
Evansville, Ind.	26,360	26,131	4,562	5,689	1,008	680	21,708	20,512	212	43	122	43	33		90	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	(2)	4,646	(2)	1,439	(2)	114	(2)	3,160	(2)	7	(2)	7	(2)		(2)	
Fort Worth, Tex.	46,473	49,908	37,864	40,772	5,167	2,280	8,816	9,522	13,905	16,344	5,398	10,968	4,779	667	10,891	5,454
Fostoria, Ohio	8,807	8,809	1,227	140	360	600	7,712	8,763	112	62	10	5			107	57
Indianapolis, Ind.	144,348	183,630	92,388	115,855	1,201	2,001	53,231	67,312	3,534	1,451	1,355	1,364		8	2,179	87
Jacksonville, Fla.	6,530	9,115	965	2,115	21		6,277	7,283		4		4				
Jersey City, N. J.	34,401	45,060	34,401	45,060					72,957	67,682	72,957	67,682				
Kansas City, Mo.	175,349	330,539	130,641	277,227	14,711	19,724	42,754	46,257	125,161	127,071	89,559	112,557	15,432	8,057	37,393	13,072
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,722	2,342	1,301	1,496	421		421	846	33	1	33	1				
LaFayette, Ind.	6,845	7,459	4,385	5,056	294	339	2,406	2,300	221	42	67	43	53		152	4
Lancaster, Pa.	1,704	7,288	1,073	889			631	6,399	477	702	50	41			427	661
Laredo, Tex.	(2)		(2)	6	(2)		(2)		(2)	27	(2)		(2)	27	(2)	27
Logansport, Ind.	1,540	811	22	132	77	53	1,518	530	35	5	1		24	3	36	3
Los Angeles, Calif.	(2)	18,527	(2)	19,407	(2)	1,634	(2)	1,634	(2)	9,202	(2)	9,201	(2)	599	(2)	599
Louisville, Ky.	45,790	55,946	16,740	26,371	1,249	222	29,050	29,575	5,618	977	1,011	846	37		4,607	131
Marion, Ohio	6,619	4,636	2,408	2,457	200	198	4,244	2,038	128	698	14	10	10	33	100	682
Memphis, Tenn.	1,104	3,484	714	3,140	206	198	469	376	3	8	3					6
Milwaukee, Wis.	32,255	40,655	32,255	40,553				102	544	163	544	163				
Montgomery, Ala.	5,417	3,879	168	244	1,728	688	5,981	4,062	43	251	43	3				144
Moultrie, Ga.	2,514	2,089	2,207	1,888			307	201								
Nashville, Tenn.	53,528	35,516	9,058	13,561	400		44,470	21,955	4,527	1,729	1,578	1,303	300		2,949	426
Newark, N. J.	(2)	47,552	(2)	46,819	(2)		(2)		(2)	2,418	(2)	2,418	(2)		(2)	
New Orleans, La.	4,198	4,207	2,710	2,978	200	189	1,239	651	261	223	204	55	340	74	340	74
New York, N. Y.	81,963	95,069	81,963	95,069					9,664	13,193	9,664	13,193				
North Salt Lake, Utah	5,794	13,210	3,572	3,857	221	585	2,701	9,605	21,515	12,467	1,003	915	20,887	11,145	20,418	6,347
Ogden, Utah	11,314	17,089	2,702	4,828	249	307	8,612	12,261	47,468	53,714	444		15,823	14,571	47,024	53,714
Oklahoma, Okla.	51,938	48,124	46,074	43,572	2,113	1,843	5,385	4,387	1,057	284	983	37			58	149
Omaha, Nebr.	202,526	333,284	152,213	245,194	489	2,358	50,308	91,751	131,767	205,074	88,668	167,500	16,947	14,848	45,990	37,223
Pasco, Wash.	4	23					4	23	2,100	8,500					2,100	8,500
Peoria, Ill.	19,229	37,196	4,821	6,086	286	1,308	14,321	30,668	28	42	25	7		3		33
Philadelphia, Pa.	22,727	29,208	20,678	26,656			2,049	2,552	28,413	21,154	28,413	20,921				233
Pittsburgh, Pa.	175,147	248,179	34,401	42,899			140,746	205,280	92,490	81,682	8,965	11,403			83,525	70,279
Portland, Oreg.	16,636	29,360	10,821	19,196	1,169	1,293	4,658	10,164	10,051	11,226	6,084	8,046	64	232	3,600	3,180
Pueblo, Colo.	53	571		54			53	517		1,115						1,115
Richmond, Va.	16,021	19,348	15,883	19,057	73	206	138	291	370	498	570	498				
Roanoke, Va.	(2)	1,403	(2)	1,403	(2)		(2)		(2)	76	(2)	76	(2)		(2)	
St. Joseph, Mo.	116,104	184,902	96,973	151,651	930	1,750	19,734	34,641	63,115	92,310	53,187	80,330	3,507	8,055	9,967	11,979
St. Paul, Minn.	143,079	222,178	121,230	191,236	7,727	13,426	21,978	30,721	7,385	9,144	6,294	7,701	470	28	1,124	1,713
San Antonio, Tex.	5,452	4,777	3,549	3,198	1,376	1,398	1,903	1,579	652	2,113	399	189		946	253	1,924
Seattle, Wash.	12,222	25,164	12,048	24,412		752	133	752	688	2,023	688	2,023				
Sious City, Iowa	133,090	219,821	92,347	132,833	604	3,445	40,826	90,301	10,425	11,149	6,646	6,948	1,027	30	3,794	4,304
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	37,320	41,237	5,149	8,162	71	398	32,209	33,072	58	15	64	9				6
Spokane, Wash.	3,158	5,149	1,750	3,726	542	467	1,013	1,446	75	482	80	22	8	400	8	400
Springfield, Ohio	(2)	3,000	(2)	430	(2)		(2)	2,570	(2)	2,324	(2)		(2)		(2)	2,324
Toledo, Ohio	12,860	13,390	1,231	1,543			11,541	12,101	1,490	423	162	31			1,369	392
Washington, D. C.	9,225	12,456	9,167	12,456			58		720	689	720	689				
Wichita, Kans.	47,835	60,452	45,556	54,059	2,093	2,582	2,279	6,393	3,703	1,057	1,929	1,044	1,290		1,774	13
Discontinued [3]	48,818		44,894		314		3,144		51,795		49,722		2,619		2,619	
Total	3,066,556	4,317,842	2,000,148	2,923,601	55,955	76,150	1,067,194	1,392,718	1,226,812	1,447,092	677,890	855,323	97,172	81,882	563,724	583,690
Increase or decrease		+1,251,286		+923,453		+20,195		+325,524		+220,280		+177,433		−15,290		+19,966
Per cent		+40.8		+46.2		+36.1		+30.5		+18.0		+26.2		−15.7		+3.5
Total for 4 months ending with April	14,368,101	19,043,118	9,015,545	12,373,604	218,979	274,670	5,362,162	6,651,553	5,926,212	5,878,793	3,144,304	3,265,493	592,161	536,238	2,785,150	2,604,615
Increase or decrease		+4,675,017		+3,358,059		+55,691		+1,289,391		−47,419		+121,189		−55,923		−180,535
Per cent		+32.5		+37.2		+23.4		+24.0		−0.8		+3.8		−9.4		−6.5
April average, 5 years, 1918–1922		3,332,729		2,167,904		77,999		1,157,083		1,393,397		765,590		180,155		633,134
Increase or decrease		+985,113		+755,697		−1,849		+235,635		+53,695		+89,733		−98,273		−49,444
Per cent		+29.6		+34.8		−2.4		+20.4		+3.8		+11.7		−54.5		−7.8

[1] Disposition of stock not reported.

[2] Not included in report prior to January, 1923.

[3] Beginning with January, 1923, only those yards designated by the Packers and Stockyards Administration are included in this report.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

Western Wool Sales.

Wool growers in some of the western range States are inclined to hold their clips for firm to higher prices, according to reports received from the State statisticians of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In some States, however, a large percentage has been already sold or contracted for, while in others there is a tendency to wait until shearing is completed.

Approximately 80% of the clip in Arizona, 75% of that in Oregon, 66% of that in Utah, 90% of the Washington, and 50% of the Wyoming wools have been sold or contracted for. Sales in other range wool-producing States are 30% or less of the estimated clip. Prices show a wide range, depending to a large extent upon the quality and shrink of the wool, but the prevailing price range seems to be between 35¢ and 55¢ a pound.

Little pooling is being done, according to the reports. In some instances owners of small flocks have combined their wool for sale purposes. In other instances a few large growers have pooled their holdings. Buyers are reported to be less active than they were several weeks ago due to the uncertainty and higher prices being asked by growers. This, however, shows variations in the different States.

Little information is available as to prices by grades except that in most instances little or no grading is done on the range, prices being dependent upon the buyers' ideas of quality and shrink.

Annual Inspected Slaughter of Cattle Increases.

Annual production of beef and veal under Federal inspected slaughter has shown remarkable increases since 1913. During the period of 1913–14–15 the annual production of beef slaughtered under Federal inspection averaged about 3,725,000,000 pounds while for the years 1920–21–22 it averaged 4,434,000,000 pounds, which is an increase of 709,000,000 pounds, or 19%. The annual production of veal under inspected slaughter, however, increased to a much greater extent. During the period 1913–14–15 the yearly total averaged approximately 167,000,000 pounds compared with an average of 389,000,000 pounds for 1920–21–22. This is an increase of 133%.

The peak of inspected slaughter of cattle was reached in 1918 when a total of 11,829,000 head went through the inspected slaughterhouses. This was about 3,151,000 head or 36.3% greater than the figure for 1922.

Number of Sheep Declines and Price Advances.

Decline in numbers of sheep in the United States in recent years has been accompanied by a very decided increase in price. At Chicago, where lambs comprise over 80% of the total ovine receipts, the average yearly price for the three years 1913–14–15 was $8.23 per 100 pounds, while for the years 1920–21–22 the average yearly price was $12.67 per 100 pounds. Thus, the increase in price of the latter period over the former amounts to about 54%. Furthermore, the average Chicago price of lambs in January and February of 1921–22–23 increased 51% over that of the average for the same months in 1913–14–15 at that market.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the two weeks period ending May 5 amounted to 13,837 bales, weighing 6,437,330 lbs., valued at $1,536,021. Imports through the port of Boston during the same period amounted to 39,687 bales, weighing 15,308,127 lbs., valued at $6,498,164.

British Wool Holdings.

The stocks of wool held by the British Australian Wool Realization Association on March 31 amounted to 663,571 bales according to the Wool Record and Textile World of April 19. This represents a decrease of 249,669 bales from the stocks held on December 31, 1922. The March 31 stocks consisted of 414,629 bales of Australian and 248,942 bales of New Zealand wool. One-half of the Australian and the whole of the New Zealand wool belongs to the British Government. The other half of the Australian wool belongs to the British Australian Wool Realization Association. The approximate quantities of British Australian Wool Realization Association wool to be offered in London during the auctions, which began on April 24 and will run through May, will consist of 62,000 bales. In addition, the Associated London Wool Selling Brokers announce that 125,700 bales of free wool will be offered.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Markets Temporarily Firmer.

Decreased supplies and more liberal buying in anticipation of advances caused the butter market to hold a firmer position during the week ending May 5. The strength was not necessarily permanent nor supported by general confidence, as is often the case in other seasons. Late the previous week, trading supplies on all large markets were gradually decreased until few receivers had a surplus and a number frequently had to buy to supply their customers. This led to less pressure to sell and a feeling in most quarters that an advance was probable. Buyers sensed this, and began to operate more freely to replenish stocks, which for weeks had been held at a minimum. With trading stocks light, the advances of the early part of the week under review constituted the inevitable result, but that real confidence was lacking is indicated by the weakness which developed later.

PRODUCTION INCREASING SLOWLY.

At this time of the year, production has a great bearing on the market and dealers generally watch closely for indications of increase. Since the make during the late winter and early spring months was heavy and ample to meet the needs of consumers, in spite of light stocks in storage, it was thought that it would take less of an increase this year to weaken the markets. Many expected early declines. Moreover, looking back a year, it was found that early in May there was a sharp increase in the make and storing of butter was begun. At that time prices were approximately 6 to 7 cents lower than this year. All these comparisons are of a bearish nature. These facts have kept the market very nervous for several weeks. Sentiment was for lower prices, but while advances were hard to effect and maintain, because of lack of confidence, it was also difficult to bring about declines. First, stocks were kept so closely cleaned up that any irregularity in the movement of shipments to the markets or slight increase in the demand brought about an actual shortage of butter. Second, instead of expected sharp increases in the make the season appears to be somewhat retarded and current reports indicated that the production is making only small gains from week to week. For instance, the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association reports the make of 105 plants for the week ending April 28 as showing an increase over the previous week of only 3.6%.

Receipts at the four markets actually show a decrease. Also, prices have been lowered to a point where the consumptive demand was encouraged. Retail prices were lower and large distributors report wider outlets. To sum up the situation, realization that the spring decline is not yet completed molded sentiment for lower prices and kept the markets nervous. Actual conditions of supply and demand tended to check the weakness.

During the week the strength was more persistent in Chicago than in the East. All markets advanced together but eastern markets were the first to feel the weakness of the close of the week. In the East, the easier conditions apparently were induced by lighter demand and increasing supplies, but in Chicago stocks showed a fair clearance and the easiness there may have been of a sympathetic nature. A relative increase of undergrades was reported by all markets but, with the exception of Chicago, there was little tendency toward a wider range in prices.

The effect of the foreign situation on the domestic markets was not so pronounced. Small quantities of salt and unsalted Danish have been purchased for shipment May 3 and May 5 at around 31½ to 32¢ c. i. f., but later offerings were higher. The English markets were reported very weak and heavily supplied. This added somewhat to the nervousness of the markets, but the effect is overshadowed to some extent by the problem of handling anticipated heavier supplies of domestic butter.

Wholesale prices of eggs on British markets during the last week of March reached the lowest level since the war. English eggs averaged 28¢ per dozen as compared with an average of 40¢ per dozen for the corresponding week last year. Danish eggs averaged 32¢ per dozen and Egyptian and Chinese 21¢ per dozen.

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets (New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco).

	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.	Apr. 23–28, 1923.	May 1–6.
BUTTER.			
Receipts for week	12,045,201	11,997,474	11,034,646
Receipts since Jan. 1	197,930,763	185,885,562	179,237,407
Put into cold storage	416,411	493,647	370,780
Withdrawn from cold storage	398,288	589,823	892,837
Change during week	+18,123	−96,176	−522,057
Total holdings	1,633,081	1,614,958	1,602,396
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,786,708	4,032,853	3,925,303
Receipts since Jan. 1	60,599,778	56,813,070	56,272,144
Put into cold storage	1,107,477	899,811	862,806
Withdrawn from cold storage	842,414	1,031,566	514,286
Change during week	+265,063	−131,755	+348,520
Total holdings	5,180,864	4,915,801	4,544,990
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	2,747,810	3,503,076	3,227,449
Receipts since Jan. 1	99,244,513	96,496,703	66,088,753
Put into cold storage	1,254,919	1,795,948	2,074,979
Withdrawn from cold storage	4,581,808	4,293,016	4,508,289
Change during week	−3,326,889	−2,497,068	−2,433,310
Total holdings	52,136,505	55,463,394	35,642,280
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	697,318	670,223	616,784
Receipts since Jan. 1	6,819,734	6,122,416	7,305,695
Put into cold storage	508,759	467,116	447,414
Withdrawn from cold storage	19,589	22,200	15,039
Change during week	+489,170	+444,916	+432,375
Total holdings	1,894,443	1,405,273	2,760,835

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

April 30–May 5, 1923, with Comparisons.

Creamery Butter (92 Score).

[Cents per lb.]

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	42	40	42½	42½	39
Tuesday	43	41	43	43	38¾
Wednesday	43½	41½	43½	43½	39½
Thursday	43	41½	43½	43	40¾
Friday	43	41½	43½	43	41¼
Saturday	43	41½	43½	43	41¼
Average:					
Apr. 30–May 5, 1923	42.92	41.17	43.25	43.00	40.25
Apr. 23–28, 1923	42.25	40.17	41.79	42.42	39.37
May 1–6, 1922	37.83	35.21	37.92	38.17	32.83

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	22–22½	20½–21	23 –24	18½	.....
Tuesday	22–22½	21 –21½	23 –24	18¾	21
Wednesday	22–22½	21 –21½	23 –24	19	.....
Thursday	22–22½	21 –21½	23 –24	19½	21¼
Friday	22–22½	21 –21½	23½–24	19¾	.....
Saturday	22–22½	21 –21½	23½–24	19¾	21¼
Average:					
Apr. 30–May 5, 1923	22.25	21.17	23.58	19.12	21.17
Apr. 23–28, 1923	22.37	20.71	23.75	18.33	20.87
May 1–6, 1922	17.00	15.79	18.50	17.62	15.58

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

April 30–May 5, 1923.

[Cents per lb.]

Monday	40½	Friday	41½
Tuesday	41	Saturday	41½
Wednesday	41		
Thursday	41½	Average	41.17

Cheese Markets Steadier but Unsettled.

Following the advances at primary markets in Wisconsin on Monday, April 30, and in New York State on Saturday, April 28, and on Thursday, May 3, the large wholesale distributing markets gained some strength and ruled somewhat steadier during the week ending May 5 than during the previous week. Nevertheless an unsettled undertone prevailed on all markets and the confidence usually expressed in a healthy market condition was generally lacking. Advances in producing sections were followed only in part at distributing points, as most dealers were not entirely in sympathy with the higher prices and were willing to handle their stock on a close margin or at slightly below replacement costs.

Receipts were again kept at a minimum at all markets, to avoid unnecessary accumulations of fodder cheese. Although dealers were generally free sellers at prices within stated ranges, there was not much inclination to make price concessions on any market except at Chicago. At that market offerings at concessions were not general, but in quarters where greater clearance was desired, goods could be purchased at a sacrifice. In other quarters some cheese was temporarily stored in hopes of more favorable markets soon.

VOLUME OF CHEESE MOVED INCREASES.

Trade in general was not active on any of the markets, but the volume of cheese moved during the week showed some increase over volume moved the previous week. Buyers as a rule were not interested beyond immediate requirements, but a few with a large outlet were forced to replenish stocks. They had no difficulty in obtaining their choice of cheese and picking out the best. It is reported on all markets that the quality of current receipts is running good for this season of the year. Cheese showing some curing was popular on all markets and usually brought premiums over strictly fresh goods.

From Wisconsin primary markets it is reported that the market closed in a weak and unsettled condition. Most operators did not seem to take kindly to the recent advances. Trade ruled dull, and inquiry for cheese was not up to the previous week. Offerings from country points received at distributing markets show considerable variation ranging from ½¢ below board prices to the usual levels above. New York State markets have shown ½–1¢ advances during the week and appear firm at the new levels. The greater proportion of that State's output has already been contracted, consequently offerings from up-State are limited and consigned shipments few.

Canned Milk Markets Dull.

Markets of condensed and evaporated milk were relatively inactive during April, with trading so dull and quiet in some quarters that the tone approached weakness. Demand was light and conditions were decidedly in the buyers' favor, especially on evaporated goods. Higher sugar prices naturally influenced selling prices on sweetened condensed and prices were necessarily advanced, but the fact that the output of this class of goods is easier to control makes it possible for manufacturers to hold production more in line with current market conditions than can be done by evaporators. Even during March there was a tendency for evaporated stocks to accumulate, for on April 1 the total quantities in manufacturers' hands were over 20% heavier than the first of the previous month, while condensed stocks were practically the same. No statistics later than April 1 are available, but it is reported that in some places stocks of evaporated have become somewhat burdensome.

Relief buying, which has absorbed some of this surplus during recent months, was closed for any large amounts in April; in fact it appeared that purchasers handling this distribution overbought the previous month, for some 5,000 cases were turned back.

From the production standpoint the usual spring increase is close at hand, and it is probable that this will result in some accumulation during the next month or two. While this is generally expected, there is a feeling this season that a more active demand must develop before markets recover from their present dullness. Butter markets reacted in such a way as to have been somewhat of a disturbing factor, with price declines of around 10¢ during April. Cheese markets were not so unsettled but business has been quiet, and trading very sensitive to all influences. Both butter and cheese bear a close relation to condensed and evaporated milk, as the principal sources of supply are in approximately the same producing sections.

Milk Powder Report for April.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole milk powder.		Skimmed milk powder.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Total stocks Apr. 1:[1]	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1922	140,951	786,922	188,432	7,695,252
1923	241,446	367,615	144,955	4,393,640
Unsold stocks Apr. 1:[2]				
1922	140,951	449,827	188,432	5,186,382
1923	241,446	265,984	144,757	2,129,328

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During March, 1923.

[Cents per pound.]

	Case goods.[1]		Barreled goods.	
	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales fresh goods.[3]	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales fresh goods.[3]
New England	.....	40	11½–14	12–13½
Middle Atlantic	.....	40	8–15	8–14
South Atlantic	.....	40	11–14	11–13½
East North Central	.....	40	10–14	10–13½
West North Central	.....	40	9–13½	9–13½
South Central	.....	40	10½–13½	11–13½
Northwestern	.....	44	7½–14	8–14
Southwestern	.....	44	11–13½	11–13½

[1] Prices reported per pound for case goods apply to milk powder packed in 1-lb. cans.
[2] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[3] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole-milk powder 33¢–60¢ per 1-lb. can for case goods, and 26¢–35¢ per pound for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk 11¢–13¢ per pound for case goods and 3½¢–11¢ per pound for goods packed in barrels.

Skim-milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 13½¢ per pound f. a. s. Atlantic seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk During March, 1923.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
Europe:		South America:	
France	6,075	Chile	5,615
Germany	205,342	Colombia	410
Italy	3,624	Peru	9,640
United Kingdom	10,000	Venezuela	3,020
Russia in Europe	240	Asia:	
North America:		China	7,713
Bermuda	185	Japan	48,804
Canada	8,436	Philippine Islands	2,425
Nicaragua	89	Other countries	845
British Honduras	1,024	Total exports:	
Honduras	1,005	Mar., 1923	337,737
Panama	8,020	Mar., 1922	959,093
Mexico	3,689	Jan.-Mar. (inc.), 1923	843,908
Cuba	11,536	Jan.-Mar. (inc.), 1922	2,174,561

Potatoes Used in German Alcohol.

The German Government has raised the potato distilling allowance from 60 to 100%, according to a radiogram received from the special representative of the United States Department of Agriculture at Berlin under date of April 21, 1923. Large quantities of American corn have been used in Germany in the manufacture of alcohol during the past three years, chiefly because the Government had prohibited or restricted the use of potatoes for this purpose. In view of the harvest of nearly one and one-half million bushels of potatoes in 1922, however, the farmers have prevailed upon the Government to remove all restrictions. Large quantities of potatoes are still on hand in Germany.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

Stocks on April 1, 1923, with Comparisons; Exports during March, with Comparisons.

Stocks.	Apr. 1, 1923.		Mar. 1, 1923.[1]		Apr. 1, 1922.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Condensed.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Total stocks	13,554	6,748	13,710	6,387	22,885	4,120
Total unsold stocks	8,436	1,962	7,069	1,947	19,844	2,556
Total unfilled orders	172	298	70	497	5	199
Evaporated.						
Total stocks	79,435	197	63,581	136	114,495	384
Total unsold stocks	45,640	189	33,864	124	85,973	373
Total unfilled orders	4,935	.....	4,819	.....	1,345	.....

Exports.	Mar., 1923.	Feb., 1923.	Mar., 1922.
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Condensed milk	4,704	3,015	5,372
Evaporated milk	15,330	9,704	19,634
Total	20,034	12,719	25,006

[1] Revised figures, including late reports.

Prices to Producers at Condenseries for 3.5 Per Cent Milk.[1]

April and March, 1923.

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	April.	March.	April.	March.
	Per 100 pounds.	*Per 100 pounds.*	*Per 100 pounds.*	*Per 100 pounds.*
New England	$2.25	$2.35	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic	2.33	2.54	$2.37	$2.44
South Atlantic	2.46	2.46	2.10	2.30
East North Central	2.26	2.34	2.20	2.33
West North Central	2.15	2.20	.....	2.10
Western (North)	2.05	2.15	2.47	2.51
Western (South)	2.03	2.11	.....	.....
United States	2.22	2.31	2.29	2.38

[1] These prices do not include those paid by factories which base prices in part on current wholesale butter market quotations or which for other reasons could not report prices at the time their reports were mailed.

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

March and February, 1923.

[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed, case of 14-ounce cans.		Unsweetened evaporated, case of 16-ounce cans.	
	March.	February.	March.	February.
New England	$6.10	$6.16	$4.60	$4.61
Middle Atlantic	6.13	6.21	4.63	4.68
South Atlantic	6.19	6.26	4.68	4.73
East North Central	6.12	6.12	4.44	4.49
West North Central	6.09	6.09	4.52	4.54
South Central	6.30	6.30	4.61	4.68
Western (North)	.....	.....	4.40	4.44
Western (South)	.....	.....	4.53	4.52
United States	6.15	6.19	4.56	4.59

The German committee on agricultural matters of the Reichswirtschaftsrat has passed a resolution recommending that sugar prices and releases of sugar no longer be controlled by the Government, reports Consul O. N. Nielsen from Berlin under date of March 21. It is reported, says the consul, that to stimulate sugar-beet production in Germany the Government will assist growers to the extent of 30,000,000 marks in credits.

Fruits and Vegetables

Potato Supplies Heavy and Markets Weak.

Heavier movement of strawberries, new potatoes, cabbage, onions, and tomatoes failed to offset lighter shipments of other products. The total for a dozen leading lines of produce during the week ending May 5 was 8,756 cars, or nearly 500 cars less than the preceding week and about 2,400 cars less than for the corresponding week of 1922. New Florida potatoes declined in price, as did cabbage, onions, and strawberries. Texas potatoes sold well and apples were in good demand at higher ranges. Celery and lettuce advanced.

Potatoes.—No recovery was apparent in the potato market. Heavy shipments during April and accumulations in most consuming centers were still having a depressing effect on prices. Even a reduction in shipments of old potatoes to 40% of what they were two weeks ago has failed as yet to stem the decline. Movement of new stock more than doubled since April 20, but averaged only 125 cars per day compared with 400 cars of old potatoes daily.

PRICES DECLINE FURTHER.

From a general range of $10–$15 per barrel the last week of April wholesale prices of No. 1 Florida Spaulding Rose slumped to $6.50–$9. A corresponding decline at shipping points brought the f. o. b. price as low as $5, with haulings heavy and movement at its height. Texas stock has been scarce; only 9 cars were marketed during the week ending May 5. In consequence Texas Bliss Triumphs were the only bright spot in the market, actually advancing to a close of $6–$8 per 100-pound sack. A comparatively small sack of Texas potatoes, therefore, was selling almost as high as the entire barrel of Florida stock.

Key markets reported heavy supplies of old potatoes, with many cars on track. New York sacked Round Whites declined 30¢–50¢ per 100 pounds the past two weeks, final sales being made at $1.60–$1.85. Bulk Green Mountains from Maine showed a similar loss in New York City, but ranged $2.10–$2.20. Sacked stock held firm in Boston. Michigan and Wisconsin shipping points closed weaker, averaging only about 1¢ per pound f. o. b., and in most eastern markets Round Whites from those States slumped 15¢–20¢ per 100 pounds to a range of $1.15–$1.65, Boston dealers getting high price of $2.25. A steady tone prevailed in the Chicago carlot market, most sales averaging $1–$1.10, with a slight premium for Idaho Rurals. Fancy Idaho Russets were in good demand in the Middle West at $1.60–$1.85, but sacked Rurals weakened in the East to a close of $1.75–$1.85. Prices of all potatoes are now on nearly the same level as they were a year ago.

In 19 surplus late potato States, the March 1 report showed about 95,000 carloads of marketable stock available for distant shipment. Since that time these States have forwarded 42,000 cars, leaving 53,000 still available. Idaho and Maine have only small reserves, and largest surplus remains in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Total shipments of late potatoes to May 5 were 193,498 cars, compared with 194,111 to the corresponding date last season and with 205,748 cars during the entire season. Much of the remaining good stock may still be used, in view of the 22% reduction in the aggregate crop in 10 early States, compared with last year's production.

CABBAGE GENERALLY LOWER.

Cabbage.—Shipments of cabbage increased to 1,075 cars. The heaviest movement was from South Carolina, which State forwarded 626 cars. Alabama shipments decreased to 207 cars. South Carolina Wakefield cabbage sold about $1 lower in most markets at $2.25–$3.75 per barrel-crate but showed little change in Boston and Pittsburgh at $4.25–$5. Alabama Flat Dutch cabbage ranged lower also at $4–$5.

Onions.—Demand for Yellow Bermuda onions was slow and prices were lower. Standard crates brought $2.50–$2.75 in consuming markets and declined 65¢ at shipping points to a range of $1.50–$1.60 for carloads f. o. b. usual terms. Shipments of new onions increased to 652 cars, Texas sending 599.

Strawberries.—Shipments of strawberries increased and most markets were well supplied. Louisiana Klondikes sold 25¢–50¢ lower at $3–$4 per 24-pint crate but closed nearly steady in producing sections at $2.70–$3.20 f. o. b. cash track. North Carolina Klondikes in 32-quart crates declined $2–$3, ranging $4–$6, wagonloads cash to growers and sold at 25¢–30¢ quart basis in eastern cities. Missionarys brought 18¢–22¢. A few sales of Arkansas berries were reported at $5.50–$7 per 24-quart crate. The carlot movement increased to 1,071 cars compared with 1,045 for the corresponding week in 1922.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

New York Balwin *apples* advanced in leading markets and sold at $6.25–$7 per barrel. Northwestern Extra Fancy boxed Winesaps, medium to large sizes, reached $4.25 in New York but closed at $3.50–$4, ranging generally $2.50–$3.50 in other markets. Shipments from barrel areas increased to 419 cars. The movement of boxed stock was lighter. California *asparagus*, large sizes, brought $7–$7.50 per crate in New York. South Carolina stock was firm at $5.50–$7 and New Jersey Extras at $6–$7. Florida green *string beans* ranged $1.75–$3.25 per bushel hamper. California *cauliflower* was slightly stronger in a few cities at $3.25–$3.50 per crate. Florida *celery* sold higher in leading markets at $2.75–$4 per crate. Shipments fell off to 116 cars. Florida *cucumbers* were generally lower at $4–$5 per bushel hamper. North and South Carolina *lettuce* declined to a range of $2–$3 per one and one-half bushel hamper. California Iceberg stock held mostly at $3.50–$4.50 per crate and was strong in Boston at $6. Shipments increased about 28%. California and North Carolina sending 337 and 197 cars, respectively. Texas Savoy *spinach* weakened to a range of $1.25–$1.50 per bushel hamper. Virginia stock in barrels sold at $1.50–$2.25. Shipments were lighter and came mainly from Virginia. Delaware and Maryland yellow *sweet potatoes* sold mostly at $1–$1.25 per bushel hamper. New Jersey stock ranged $1.50–$2.25 in New York and Chicago. Tennessee Nancy Halls held at $1.40–$1.65 and Georgia Porto Ricans at $2–$2.15. Shipments decreased to 138 cars. Florida *tomatoes* in six-basket carriers brought $4–$5 for best offerings. Repacked stock advanced in Chicago to a range of $6.50–$7. Shipments increased to 736 cars. The season's movement has been 6,276 cars, compared with 6,855 last season to date.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of April 29-May 5 and season to May 5, with comparisons.

Product.	Apr. 29 to May 5, 1923.	Apr. 22–28, 1923.	Apr. 30 to May 6, 1922.	Total this season to May 5.	Total last season to May 6.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	142	197	173	45,478	55,746	56,270
Barrel areas	419	387	214	63,229	31,517	32,018
Cabbage	1,075	1,001	1,161	7,058	11,558	40,465
Cauliflower	8	5	3	4,412	4,287	4,329
Celery	116	240	200	6,106	4,555	4,807
Lettuce	553	431	697	15,607	13,477	22,029
Onions:						
1922 crop	21	52	0	29,229	20,767	20,767
1923 crop	652	454	438	904	3,556	29,229
Potatoes:						
Sweet	138	217	202	20,578	18,581	19,291
White, 1922 crop	2,318	3,428	4,565	234,279	226,651	238,288
White, 1923 crop	759	538	1,074	1,782	3,756	234,279
Spinach	250	429	178	6,292	4,457	4,654
Strawberries	1,071	690	1,045	3,382	3,709	18,716
Tomatoes	736	595	883	6,276	6,855	26,375
Vegetables, mixed	498	572	346	7,194	5,828	19,710
Total	8,756	9,236	11,179	.....	.....	.....

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables F. O. B. Shipping Points.

May 7, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping points.	Unit of sale.	May 7, 1923.	Apr. 30, 1923.	May 8, 1922.
Potatoes	Hastings, Fla.	Barrel	$5.50	$7.25	$4.75
	Grand Rapids, Mich.	100 lbs. sacked	0.93–1.00	1.00–1.05	1.45–1.50
	Waupaca, Wis.	do	1.00	1.20	.....
	Minneapolis, Minn.	do	.85– .90	.95–1.00	1.35–1.50
Onions	Texas points	Standard crate	1.50–1.60	2.00–2.25	1.75–1.90
Strawberries	Hammond, La.	24-pint crate	2.70–3.20	2.75–3.25	1.70
	Chadbourn, N. C.	32-quart crate	[1] 4.00–6.00	[1] 7.00–8.00	[1] 4.50–5.00

[1] Wagonloads cash to growers.

The strawberry season at Plant City, Fla., in 1923 broke all records for production at that place and returns to growers. Up to April 5, 4,810,626 quarts had been moved. The production for the entire State in 1921 was estimated at 1,512,000 quarts, compared with 4,285,000 quarts in 1922. The total Plant City shipments for 1923 exceeded those for the entire State in both years. The estimate for the State this year is 10,675,600 quarts.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week May 1-7, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for May 7, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	May 1-7, 1923.	Apr. 24-30, 1923.	May 2-8, 1922.	Jan. 1-May 7, 1923.	Jan. 1-May 8, 1922.	May 7, 1923.	Apr. 30, 1923.	May 8, 1923.
LATE POTATOES. [Prices quoted on Eastern and Northern Sacked Round Whites, per 100 pounds.]								
New York	335	561	205	6,519	5,640	$1.60-1.85	$1.85-2.00	$1.50-1.65
Boston	120	200	197	3,482	3,327	2.25-2.40	2.25-2.35	1.40-1.55
Philadelphia	132	74	102	1,999	1,867	1.35-1.45	2.00	1.85
Baltimore	19	34	15	321	[1] 326	1.60-1.65	2.00	2.00-2.15
Pittsburgh	164	155	170	2,276	2,227	1.15-1.35	1.40-1.50	1.95
Cincinnati	36	92	43	1,118	944	1.25-1.40	1.35-1.50	2.00-2.15
Chicago	562	732	333	7,318	5,422	[2] 1.10	[2] 1.05-1.20	[2] 1.60-1.70
St. Louis	59	120	131	1,715	1,776	[3] 1.15-1.20	[3] 1.00	[3] 1.85
Kansas City	260	388	168	3,866	2,844	[3] .90-1.00	[3] 1.00	[3] 1.75
EARLY POTATOES. [Prices quoted on Florida Spaulding Rose, No. 1, per barrel.]								
New York	194	156	246	426	968	$6.75-7.00	$9.50-9.75	$6.50
Boston	9	6	6	15	24	8.00	10.00	7.00
Philadelphia	73	3	131	110	445	6.50-7.00	8.50-9.00	5.75-6.25
Baltimore	21	20	26	50	102	6.50-7.00	8.50-9.00	6.50
Pittsburgh	32	52	35	94	129	8.00-8.50	9.00	6.25-6.50
Cincinnati	23	13	48	44	126	6.75-7.00	9.00	5.75-6.00
Chicago	50	26	92	91	248	[2] 8.75-9.00	[2] 9.00-9.50	[2] 6.50
St. Louis	12	10	28	35	68	[4] 7.50-8.00	[4] 6.50	[4] 5.50
Kansas City	6	16	16	36	37	[4] 7.50	[4] 7.00	[4] 5.50-5.75
CABBAGE.[1] [Prices quoted on South Carolina Pointed and Alabama Flat Type, per barrel crate.]								
New York	168	143	.....	1,657	1,413	$2.25-2.50	$3.75-4.00	$2.75-3.00
Boston	39	43	.....	516	496	4.50-5.00	5.00-5.25	3.75-4.00
Philadelphia	76	80	.....	630	998	3.00	4.00-4.25	2.50-2.75
Baltimore	45	36	.....	526	338	3.50-3.75	4.00-4.50	2.25-2.75
Pittsburgh	56	44	.....	535	576	4.25-4.50	4.50-5.00	2.50-2.75
Cincinnati	26	10	.....	255	332	4.50	4.50-4.75	2.25
Chicago	68	77	.....	1,306	1,207	3.50-4.00	4.50-5.00	2.50-2.75
St. Louis	51	34	.....	543	896	4.25	4.50-4.75	2.00-2.65
Kansas City	16	16	.....	281	255	[5] 4.00-4.75	[5] 5.00	2.75
ONIONS. [Prices quoted on Texas Yellow Bermudas, Nos. 1 and 2, per standard crate.]								
New York	120	69	103	1,986	1,709	$2.50-2.65	$2.75-3.00	$2.50-2.60
Boston	57	96	53	586	553	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.00	2.50-2.75
Philadelphia	66	34	27	640	528	2.50-2.75	3.00-3.40	2.75
Baltimore	28	5	7	191	[1] 105	2.75	2.50	2.75
Pittsburgh	39	30	65	451	455	2.50-2.75	3.00-3.50	2.75-2.85
Cincinnati	10	8	12	124	128	2.50	3.00-3.25	2.75
Chicago	67	33	120	692	772	2.25-2.50	2.75-3.00	2.50-2.75
St. Louis	77	32	139	335	605	2.50	2.75	2.00-2.25
Kansas City	27	18	20	288	253	2.25	2.50	2.25-2.50
APPLES.[1] [Prices quoted on New York Baldwins, A 2½ inches, per barrel.]								
New York	124	85	.....	2,517	1,300	$6.50-7.00	$6.00-6.25	$7.50-8.00
Boston	16	13	.....	209	174	7.00	6.50-6.75	8.50
Philadelphia	22	34	.....	561	350	7.00	5.75	7.75-8.50
Baltimore	15	6	.....	210	85	6.00	4.00	8.00
Pittsburgh	92	89	.....	1,311	715	6.50-7.00	5.50-6.00	8.75-9.00
Cincinnati	16	16	.....	296	229	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	8.00-8.25
Chicago	18	14	.....	548	199	6.25-6.75	5.75-6.00	.....
St. Louis	3	3	.....	131	49	[6] 4.00-4.25	[6] 4.25-4.50	.....
Kansas City	2	1	.....	51	4	[6] 4.75-5.00	[6] 4.75-5.00	.....
APPLES.[1] [Prices Quoted on Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps—Medium to Large Sizes, per box.]								
New York	79	71	.....	2,360	2,040	$3.00-4.00	$3.25-3.50	$3.25-3.50
Boston	11	10	.....	419	228	.....	[7] 2.50	2.15-2.55
Philadelphia	27	23	.....	633	539	2.60-3.10	2.50-3.00	3.00-3.50
Baltimore	16	9	.....	298	134	3.40-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.25
Pittsburgh	47	23	.....	644	371	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.00	2.50-3.50
Chicago	36	33	.....	738	642	2.50-2.75	2.50-2.75	.....
St. Louis	9	6	.....	173	220	[7] 2.45-2.75	[7] 2.40-2.65	[7] 2.15-3.10
Kansas City	2	7	.....	85	177	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	3.00-3.50
STRAWBERRIES.[8] [Prices quoted on Louisiana Klondikes, per 24-pint crate.]								
New York	128	78	227	349	629	[9] $0.25-0.28	[9] $0.30-0.32	[9] $0.15-0.18
Boston	52	32	62	124	190	[9] .25-.30	[9] .30-.35	[9] .25-.28
Philadelphia	58	22	47	117	185	[9] .28	[9] .28-.31	[9] .15-.18
Baltimore	20	1	6	26	17	[9] .20-.25	[9] .25-.30	[9] .12-.15
Pittsburgh	26	22	50	73	120	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.25	3.25-3.50
Cincinnati	46	30	71	127	184	[10] 4.00-4.25	[10] 5.00-5.25	[10] 2.75-3.25
Chicago	154	109	239	377	594	3.00-3.25	3.50	2.00-2.50
St. Louis	27	15	174	62	223	3.50	3.50-3.75	[11] 2.75-3.50
Kansas City	22	13	43	56	81	3.75	4.00	[11] 4.00-4.75

[1] Arrivals incomplete for 1922 season.
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[4] Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs per 100 pounds.
[5] Texas Flat per 100 pounds.
[6] Midwestern Ben Davis.
[7] Auction sales.
[8] Arrivals incomplete for 1922 and 1923 seasons.
[9] North Carolina quart basis.
[10] Alabama 24-quart crates.
[11] Arkansas 24-quart crates.

Florida Potato Season Much Delayed.

Shipments of early potatoes from Florida have been comparatively light. Only 1,687 cars were forwarded to May 5, whereas to the corresponding date a year ago 3,635 cars, or about 72% of the season's total, had left the State. Delay in movement this year was due chiefly to the heavy frost which hit the northern section of Florida during February.

Yield per acre for the entire State is not placed over 88 bushels, compared with 110 last season and 96 bushels two years ago. Local estimates indicate a total movement of 2,500 cars, which is only half of last season's output. Moreover, the shipping period this year is expected to be of much shorter duration. Shipments increased sharply the last week of April and amounted to 750 cars during the week ending May 5, so that the peak of the movement probably has been passed.

Potato plantings for the State are estimated at 19,470 acres, a decrease of 31% from last year. According to reports from the Hastings field station of the Federal market news service that section has 6,300 acres and the Elkton district, its nearest competitor, has about 3,000 acres. Quality of the first shipments was very poor, much of the stock giving evidence of secondary growth. During the last week of April, however, a vast improvement occurred, most of the diggings showing a good, sound appearance.

HIGHEST PRICES SINCE 1917.

Influenced by the delay in movement, f. o. b. sales of No. 1 potatoes at Hastings opened strong at $12 per barrel and later advanced to $13. In the eastern jobbing markets early arrivals of Florida Spaulding Rose were selling at $14–$18 per barrel, the highest price since 1917 when early Spaulding Rose brought $20–$24 in March. With the increase of shipments, demand fell off and f. o. b. prices declined rapidly, reaching a level of $7 on April 27. Growers then ceased digging to some extent in the hope of stabilizing the market, but by May 5 the shipping-point market for No. 1 potatoes ranged $5–$5.25, while most sales in eastern consuming centers were made at $6.50–$8.50 per barrel.

North Carolina Strawberries Moving to Market.

North Carolina shipped 106 cars of strawberries to northern markets during the last week of April. Most of these berries came from the district around Chadbourn and were the first heavy shipments this season from the State. Chadbourn is the leading shipping point for early Carolina berries. Another section of equal size, about 75 miles to the east and centering around Rose Hill, begins shipping only a week later.

On April 23, the Department of Agriculture's representative at Chadbourn reported wagonloads selling at $11–$13 per 32-quart crate, cash to growers. Because of lower prices in city markets, the price at shipping points dropped to a range of $7–$8 by the middle of the week, but advanced again to $8–$8.85 by Saturday, April 28, just slightly more than the price a year ago. By May 5, the local market had weakened to a range of $5–$8 per crate.

KLONDIKE IS PRINCIPAL VARIETY.

Klondikes are grown most extensively in this section, and only a few crates of Missionarys are offered for sale each day. Warm days and cool nights tended to make the berries of fine quality and condition.

At Chadbourn the berries are hauled under a shed where the local buyers are stationed, and each load, as driven in, is bid on by all buyers loading cars. Even though long hauls to the Chadbourn market injure the condition of many crates of berries, growers receive a higher price there because of the competitive bidding and so are tempted to pick berries one day and haul them to that shipping point the next.

Shipments from the Chadbourn district were expected to be heaviest during the first week of May, and the bulk of the movement will be completed by May 15. Total shipments from the State to May 5 were 490 cars, compared with nearly 900 to the same time last year and with a total output of 1,100 cars during all of last season.

Old Cabbage Shipments Break Record.

The 12 late cabbage States, listed in Table 1 accompanying this article, returned to almost normal production last fall and sent more cars to market than during any previous season. The total commercial crop in these States exceeded 50,000 carloads—only 7% less than in 1920 and 83% more than in 1921. Aggregate shipments filled almost 22,000 cars, compared with 17,100 the previous season and 17,800 two years ago.

The 17 intermediate cabbage States made a consistent growth as to acreage and production the past three seasons until in 1922 their acreage equaled that of the 4 early cabbage States and their tonnage was one-third greater than the early stock. The 10 late States, however, had a cabbage area last fall 83% greater than either of the two earlier groups and a tonnage two or three times heavier. Thus the late States grow more cabbage than all other sections combined. Both the early and late crops were very short in 1921, but the 1922 production was large. Plantings in Michigan and southwest Virginia were exceptionally heavy last year, and Wisconsin had more acreage and a larger crop than ever before.

KRAUT FACTORIES TAKE SURPLUS.

Domestic type, the first crop to be harvested in the late cabbage States, was unusually plentiful this season, especially in Wisconsin, Kraut factories absorbed much of this surplus at relatively low prices. About one-third of Wisconsin's entire production and at least one-eighth of New York's output was sold for kraut. More than 1,000 carloads of Michigan stock were so used. Total cabbage sent to kraut factories was about 9,850 carloads, an increase of 133% over the previous year. It was estimated that an additional 4,200 carloads were needed for local consumption and that 7,500 cars would not be marketed at all.

This season's shipments from most of the late cabbage States surpassed those of the previous two seasons. Michigan showed the greatest gain. Colorado was the only important State to ship fewer cars than in the 1921–22 season, because many of the natural markets for Colorado stock were well supplied by the North Central region. As shown in Table 1, New York's output exceeded 10,000 cars and Wisconsin's 5,700 cars, these two States furnishing nearly three-fourths of the season's total.

Many of the States had cleaned up their supplies before the end of the year. About 75 per cent of the total movement to distant markets had been completed by January 1, leaving only 5,000 cars to be shipped after that date. Of this post-holiday movement, New York sent 3,300 cars, Wisconsin 1,300, Michigan 150, Minnesota 130, and Pennsylvania and Colorado each about 90 cars.

In those sections storing late or Danish-type cabbage for winter use, shrinkage was reported quite heavy, especially in western New York. Altogether several thousand carloads apparently were lost in this way. But the available good stock found a ready market, even late in the season, because of the delayed movement and lighter supplies of southern cabbage. The increasing scarcity of old stock, coupled with light shipments from Florida and Texas, forced the price of winter cabbage to high levels in March, as shown in Table 2. The jobbing trade was glad to get New York and Northern Danish-type cabbage at $70–$80 per ton in mid-March, a price $20–$30 higher than that of a year ago.

A study of the accompanying chart reveals a close relation between car lot arrivals and wholesale prices of late cabbage. During most of the season, prices usually advanced after periods of small receipts and declined under heavy supplies. The ups and downs are not so marked as in the case of a highly perishable product, for cabbage can be held in the city markets and be distributed gradually. Prices in the East ranged $10–$30 per ton lower than the previous season, and showed even a greater difference in Chicago. The effect of the heavy early crop last year is seen in the declining prices after January 1. This season in the eastern consuming centers there was a gradual rise from an average price of $15 per ton to a top of $60–$70, and in Chicago the advance was from a level of $8.50 to a peak of $70 or more.

Supplies of old cabbage were exhausted in February or March of last year, but this season the movement was prolonged and the market was active almost to its close. The first two weeks of the price curve for 1921–22 represent sales of Domestic-type cabbage, while this season Domestic-type was sold during the first five weeks. Thereafter the prices are for Danish-type. In Chicago it should be noted that highest levels were reached for sales of cabbage "sacked and delivered." The price line rose and fell more abruptly during 1921–22 than during the 1922–23 season.

Relation Between Receipts and Prices of Cabbage.

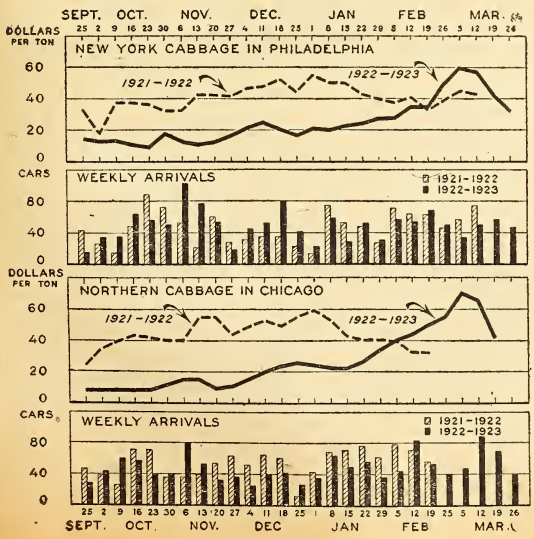


TABLE 1.—**Production and Shipments of Commercial Late Cabbage for Three Seasons.**

State.	Production.			Shipments.			
	1920	1921	1922	1920–21	1921–22	1922–23	3-season average.
	Cars.[1]	*Cars.*[1]	*Cars.*[1]	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Colorado	5,303	3,739	4,939	1,672	2,564	1,950	2,062
Indiana	1,168	523	748	87	19	33	46
Michigan	2,893	838	2,062	369	462	895	575
Minnesota	2,521	1,060	2,499	861	583	1,184	876
New York	21,860	11,905	17,924	8,357	9,206	10,041	9,202
Ohio	2,168	1,041	1,635	343	335	589	422
Oregon	775	589	504	8	49	1	19
Pennsylvania	2,680	1,306	1,571	233	303	385	307
Virginia (S. W.)	2,500	1,200	2,992	972	753	1,010	912
Wisconsin	11,958	5,059	14,586	4,903	2,818	5,734	4,485
Total	53,826	27,260	50,060	17,805	17,092	21,822	18,906

[1] Cars of 12.5 tons each.

TABLE 2.—**Average Monthly Range of Wholesale Prices for Late Cabbage.**

Month.	New York Stock (bulk per ton).			Wisconsin Stock (bulk per ton).	
	New York.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Chicago.	St Louis.
1921–22.					
	Domestic type.			Domestic type.	
September	$45–$53	$40–$48	$33–$43	$32–$37	$45–$55
				Danish type.	
October	28– 34	27– 36	25– 30	38– 44	40– 47
	Danish type.				
November	38– 44	33– 42	48– 53	45– 55	44– 49
December	47– 52	44– 50	52– 55	46– 53	49– 54
January	48– 52	44– 57	48– 56	42– 47	47– 54
February	36– 44	34– 41	41– 45	32– 37	36– 41
March	38– 46	40– 47	50	.....	.....
1922–23.					
	Domestic type.			Domestic type.	
September	.....	12– 14	12– 20	7– 9	15– 25
October	16– 19	11– 13	16– 18	8– 10	17– 27
	Danish type.			Danish type.	
November	13– 19	10– 17	12– 17	12– 13	11– 15
December	22– 25	18– 24	22– 26	20– 24	23– 27
January	24– 28	20– 30	22– 28	23– 27	22– 32
February	39– 43	32– 40	34– 40	43– 50	45– 56
March	54– 65	42– 58	56– 71	53– 65	60– 75

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables, Shown by States.

Shipments during April, and for Season to April 30, 1923, with Comparisons.

Shipping district.	April. 1923	April. 1922	April. Average 1919–1923.	Season total to Apr. 30, 1923.	Season total to Apr. 30, 1922.	Five-season average to Apr. 30, 1919–1923.	Grand total last season.	Average grand total past five seasons.
APPLES (box sections.)								
California	103	42	63	4,843	5,046	4,378	5,068	3,765
Idaho	7	9	12	4,134	5,792	3,452	5,810	3,340
Oregon	26	44	47	3,861	6,519	4,228	6,526	4,167
Washington	799	644	769	27,684	32,308	24,700	32,942	22,761
Others	10	9	7	4,843	5,920	4,583	5,924	4,263
Total	945	748	898	45,365	55,585	41,341	56,270	38,296
APPLES (barrel sections).								
Arkansas	20	3	9	2,587	4	2,173	6	1,967
Illinois	53	7	44	4,692	433	2,809	445	3,016
Missouri	63	.....	33	2,826	8	1,561	8	1,531
New York	1,454	958	925	28,520	17,060	22,247	17,746	18,132
Virginia	82	2	102	6,097	314	5,242	314	4,993
West Virginia	27	27	45	2,140	799	2,694	801	2,546
Others	55	10	46	16,013	12,694	13,369	12,698	12,047
Total	1,754	1,007	1,204	62,875	31,312	50,095	32,018	44,232
CABBAGE.								
Alabama first crop	750	884	492	929	1,078	583	1,253	737
Calif. S. Dist. first crop	137	132	141	197	176	201	353	499
Florida	202	310	525	1,109	2,977	2,345	3,017	2,918
Louisiana	126	188	118	171	230	147	280	212
South Carolina	2,021	1,787	1,323	2,342	2,020	1,543	2,767	1,956
Texas	257	249	640	1,279	3,570	2,874	3,631	2,370
Others	[1] 79	[1] 353	[1] 229	67	352	192	29,120	22,836
Total	3,572	3,903	3,468	6,094	10,403	7,385	40,421	31,528
Cauliflower:								
California	100	115	48	3,462	3,577	2,736	3,605	2,268
Oregon	114	103	48	237	121	92	122	45
Others	0	0	0	707	586	647	602	629
Total	214	218	96	4,406	4,284	3,475	4,329	2,942
Celery:								
Florida	1,668	1,114	943	6,000	4,385	3,687	4,807	3,300
Lettuce:								
Arizona	243	296	121	749	448	301	583	190
California Imperial Valley	562	4,247	440	7,636	4,739	3,882	4,739	2,532
California Other	1,084	772	811	3,107	3,497	2,716	5,504	3,486
North Carolina	164	322	196	175	323	199	619	373
South Carolina	395	375	321	633	858	549	859	514
Others	44	42	60	2,875	2,928	2,791	9,682	6,634
Total	2,442	3,054	1,949	15,175	12,793	10,438	21,986	13,729
Mixed vegetable:								
California	506	283	384	1,874	1,033	1,896	3,779	4,679
Florida	516	490	320	1,304	1,023	675	1,258	583
Louisiana	372	228	228	1,328	1,024	919	1,410	1,253
Mississippi	136	132	118	309	167	203	781	636
New Jersey	119	88	56	146	105	88	4,930	2,195
South Carolina	139	261	126	219	371	202	696	475
Texas	411	238	216	1,087	1,445	773	1,646	727
Others	139	47	126	548	325	309	5,206	5,252
Total	2,338	1,777	1,574	6,815	5,493	5,121	19,706	13,800
Onions (1922 crop):								
Calif. (N. Dist)	37	7	30	2,816	2,662	3,329	2,662	3,465
Massachusetts	133	4	80	1,891	2,224	2,732	2,224	2,908
New York	140	2	122	2,740	2,946	2,826	2,946	2,725
Oregon	25	0	10	263	343	212	343	200
Others	44	2	38	22,022	12,592	15,128	12,592	13,328
Total	379	15	280	29,232	20,767	24,227	20,767	22,626
Onions (1923 crop):								
Texas	936	3,006	1,696	957	3,094	1,757	4,626	4,414
Spinach:								
California	187	151	93	325	206	256	302	211
Texas	262	133	140	2,033	1,444	1,370	1,446	1,070
Virginia	1,207	854	850	2,767	2,136	1,886	2,222	1,730
Others	86	99	99	876	493	440	684	372
Total	1,742	1,237	1,182	6,087	4,279	3,952	4,654	3,383
Strawberries:								
Alabama	264	296	195	264	313	209	460	280
Arkansas	23	92	107	23	92	107	2,165	1,168
California	20	6	18	20	6	18	201	455
Strawberries—Continued.								
Florida	81	45	50	963	322	313	322	137
Louisiana	899	1,282	830	1,065	1,355	997	1,576	1,040
Mississippi	18	50	33	18	50	35	89	70
N. Carolina	171	541	244	171	541	244	1,101	619
S. Carolina	8	5	3	8	5	3	8	7
Texas	3	4	3	3	4	3	9	9
Others	0	80	80	0	80	80	12,785	7,106
Total	1,487	2,401	1,563	2,535	2,768	2,009	18,716	10,891
Sweet potatoes:								
Alabama	43	49	35	504	567	451	680	426
Delaware	280	111	145	2,502	1,708	1,690	1,728	1,357
Georgia	65	174	95	629	1,155	710	1,351	695
Louisiana	84	88	58	939	776	535	941	400
Maryland	132	36	46	1,711	1,282	1,210	1,294	964
New Jersey	97	74	84	2,790	2,163	2,342	2,217	2,228
NorthCarolina	59	65	54	583	973	759	1,018	765
SouthCarolina	28	42	18	162	124	68	136	39
Tennessee	203	166	140	1,400	1,427	1,059	1,573	869
Texas	31	50	25	889	725	615	748	478
Others	86	185	95	8,366	7,481	6,915	7,605	6,560
Total	1,108	1,040	795	20,475	18,381	16,354	19,291	14,781
Tomatoes:								
Florida	2,326	2,792	1,655	5,649	6,011	3,845	10,183	5,582
Others	0	0	5	0	0	5	16,192	12,221
Total	2,326	2,792	1,660	5,649	6,011	3,850	26,375	17,803
White potatoes, 1922 crop:								
Leading sections, late crop—								
California N. Dist	138	326	182	5,421	6,343	7,057	6,510	7,216
Colorado	1,288	1,813	926	14,333	16,557	12,663	17,742	12,801
Idaho	2,711	1,894	1,167	13,626	13,333	9,777	14,616	8,892
Maine	2,581	4,839	2,994	21,699	31,564	21,428	37,909	22,616
Michigan	2,493	1,532	1,812	14,602	13,056	12,394	15,173	13,204
Minnesota	3,207	2,579	1,912	27,044	28,326	24,250	29,659	22,985
Montana	372	222	190	1,175	1,577	919	1,838	853
Nebraska	503	232	209	4,966	5,121	3,706	5,322	3,180
Nevada	81	51	48	674	442	585	466	743
New York, L. I	23	139	124	7,088	4,937	5,084	4,959	4,690
New York, other	1,060	988	1,080	11,059	13,510	9,638	13,972	9,000
North Dakota	1,230	366	428	7,962	10,360	4,923	10,496	3,491
Oregon	467	172	283	1,572	1,183	1,307	1,391	1,493
Pennsylvania	251	117	265	5,439	3,537	4,162	3,375	3,930
South Dakota	143	76	63	2,645	3,324	1,970	3,348	1,643
Utah	112	8	44	1,973	1,060	898	1,074	675
Washington	1,143	598	671	4,457	5,180	3,715	6,213	3,726
Wisconsin	2,485	1,155	1,675	18,314	9,077	17,140	10,981	17,225
Others	6	4	9	890	88	603	91	334
Total	20,294	17,111	14,082	164,999	169,455	142,219	185,425	138,697
Other sections, late crop—								
Delaware	25	18	20	232	113	162	118	165
Md. E. Shore, 2d crop	46	131	83	656	504	559	535	572
New Jersey	66	16	32	18,315	10,473	12,438	10,475	11,126
Va. E. Shore, 2d crop	34	21	28	234	357	442	359	429
Va.-Norf. sec., 2d crop	46	84	63	214	489	375	526	418
Wyoming	80	57	39	917	923	603	954	480
Others	96	84	88	6,101	7,279	5,679	7,356	5,630
Total	393	411	353	26,719	20,138	20,258	20,323	18,815
Summary, white potatoes:								
1922 crop—								
Leading sections, late crop	20,294	17,111	14,082	164,999	169,455	142,219	185,425	138,697
Other sections, late crop	393	411	353	26,719	20,138	20,258	20,323	18,815
Early crop, 1922	(2)	(2)	(2)	40,781	32,540	31,789	32,540	31,182
Total	20,687	17,522	14,435	232,499	222,133	194,266	238,288	188,694
1923 crop—								
Florida	962	2,484	1,180	999	2,706	1,252	5,051	3,572
Texas	91	56	97	91	56	101	1,450	1,283
Others	5	11	4	5	11	4	.....	.....
Total	1,058	2,551	1,281	1,095	2,773	1,357	.....	.....

[1] Includes old stock.

[2] Shown in 1923 crop.

Grain

Grain Markets Continue Downward Trend.

The weakness which developed in the grain market at the close of the previous week continued during the week ending May 5, and wheat prices at the close of the week showed a net loss of 5½¢ at Chicago for May, closing the week at $1.18. May corn declined 1¢ and closed at Chicago at 78¢. July wheat closed at $1.17¼ and July corn at 78⅝¢. The decline was caused apparently by a number of factors, the principal of which were more favorable weather in both the winter and the spring wheat territories and large deliveries on May contracts. The fact that prices have had a steady advance and had reached a relatively high point in the crop year was also a weakening influence, as many dealers considered that prices had reached a level as high as was warranted by the world market situation.

GRAIN MOVEMENT CONTINUES FAIR.

Movement of grain continued of fair volume. Primary receipts of wheat fell off about 800,000 bushels, but receipts of both corn and oats were increased about 100,000 bushels. Primary shipments of grains were larger than for the previous week, but the principal gain was in corn shipments. Total shipments were estimated nearly 2,000,000 bushels more than for the previous week. The smaller receipts and larger shipments were reflected in the visible supply, which was less than the previous week for all grains.

Exports of wheat and corn fell off slightly from the previous week, but the exports of oats increased. Exports of Canadian wheat through United States ports fell off more than 800,000 bushels during the week under review, but still totaled 1,100,000 bushels, which was about half of the total amount of United States wheat exported for the same period.

The total wheat exported from the United States during the 10 months ending April 30 was approximately 200,000,000 bushels, compared with 247,000,000 bushels during the corresponding period last year. Less barley and corn was exported during the past 10 months than for the same period last year, but more rye and oats were exported.

The first official estimate of the 1922–23 corn crop of Argentina is 153,000,000 bushels, compared with estimated production last year of 176,000,000 bushels. The amount exported last year was estimated at 109,000,000 bushels. This would indicate that the exportable surplus of Argentina's present crop would be about 85,000,000 bushels, a reduction of about 22%.

Cash wheat at Chicago declined in sympathy with future prices. However, the premiums on No. 2 Hard were increased about 2¢ per bushel over the May prices, No. 2 Hard being quoted at the close of the week 9 to 12¢ over the May. There was but little change in the market situation, as there was a good demand both from the local and outside mills for the few cars offered. Hard Winter wheat was wanted by elevators and premiums held firm. Total export sales reported were 2,950,000 bushels. The principal demand was from England for near-by shipment. Germany also took a little wheat, but was reported to have bought around 2,500,000 bushels of rye. Deliveries on May contracts were estimated at 3,246,000 bushels. The Minneapolis market was relatively firmer than Chicago. Future prices declined only about 3½¢ for the May. Premiums on the cash wheat also declined about 3¢ per bushel from the top of the range, No. 1 Northern selling 2 to 20¢ over the May future. The bulk of the receipts, however, continued to sell within the range of 5 to 15¢ over the May.

Cash wheat declined 3 to 4¢ at St. Louis, caused principally by the heavy deliveries on May contracts. At Kansas City there was rather active bidding by exporters for wheat for quick shipment. Several sales were made to the Gulf ports on the basis of 13 to 13½¢ a bushel over the Chicago May for No. 2 Hard Winter five-day shipment to Gulf ports. Bids were also reported for new crop Hard Winter for the latter half of August shipment at about 1¾¢ under the July wheat at Kansas City for No. 2 Hard Winter wheat f. o. b. Gulf ports. No sales were reported on this basis, however. Local demand was also improved, the mills buying mostly for immediate and June shipments. The sluggish demand for flour, however, restricted somewhat the demand from the milling interests.

CORN LOWER WITH WHEAT.

Corn prices declined sharply at the close of the week, in sympathy with wheat and partially because of weakening factors which developed in the corn futures market. Cash corn remained relatively firm. Receipts were of moderate volume, but at several markets were not sufficient for the current demand. Industries were active buyers at Chicago and cash prices were relatively steady with the trading basis firm to higher, especially for yellow corn. A shipment of 120,000 bushels cleared via the lake Tuesday for eastern ports, marking the opening of navigation. Numerous charters were reported made for corn to go to Buffalo and Georgian Bay ports, but vessel room is reported generally to be scarce and grain shippers anticipate difficulty in shipping via lake. Outside interests continued to outbid Chicago dealers in territory tributary to that market.

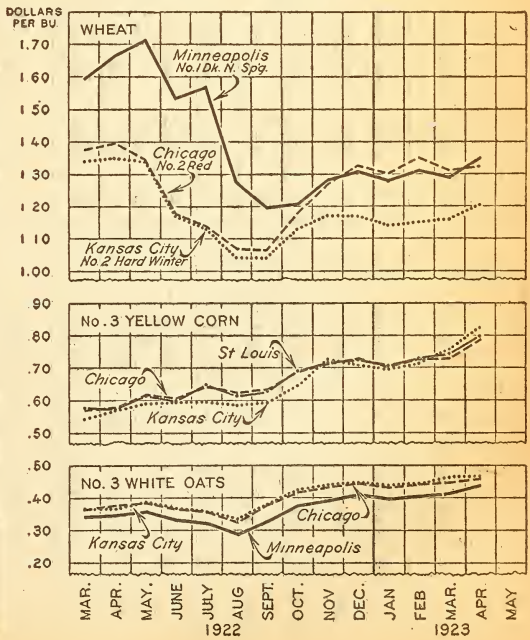
Corn prices at Cincinnati remained very firm until toward the close of the week, when the market declined about 1½¢ in sympathy with lower future prices. Receipts were light, and scarcely sufficient corn was arriving to supply the demand.

A distinct falling off in southern demand at Kansas City resulted in sharp declines in corn prices at that market. Buyers were reported to be withdrawing from the market because they considered coarse grains to be too high compared with wheat. St. Louis reported a moderate demand for corn, but prices were lowered 2¢ during the week.

The oats market showed but little change. Prices held steady with only slight fluctuations. At Chicago the elevator interests were in the market for the better grades, while local shippers took other kinds. Advices from Iowa and southern Minnesota indicate that supply of oats on farms is slightly larger than the supply of corn.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Apr. 30. to May 5.	Apr. 23–28.	Apr. 30 to May 5.	Apr. 23–28.	Apr. 30 to May 5.	Apr. 23–28.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	4,373,000	5,164,000	3,467,000	3,364,000	3,524,000	3,440,000
Primary shipments	2,951,000	2,861,000	4,684,000	2,766,000	3,974,000	3,770,000
Visible supply	43,696,000	44,521,000	19,059,000	22,339,000	20,540,000	21,932,000
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	152	203	390	559	278	358
Minneapolis	852	1,112	44	43	92	125
St. Louis	390	449	479	348	339	247
Kansas City	525	728	335	312	148	201
Cincinnati	44	48	76	87	57	85
New York	210	120	9	13	56	37

Average Prices of Wheat, Corn, and Oats at Certain Markets, March, 1922–May, 1923, Inclusive.



Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of April 28 to May 4, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 21-27, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1922.	Sales. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 21-27, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1922.	Total of crop year to May 4. 1922-23	Total of crop year to May 4. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to May 4. 1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. ct.
Dark Northern Spring.....No. 1	125	130	.....	4	1	.....	412	168	245
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	156	48
Northern Spring No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	199	16
Hard Winter..No. 2	125	127	144	21	23	31	2,178	1,667	131
No. 3	122	126	139	2	3	4	266	750	35
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 2	125	127	142	15	14	5	1,397	874	160
No. 3	123	126	133	5	5	1	588	674	87
Red Winter...No. 2	131	133	143	2	4	9	707	1,614	44
No. 3	128	132	140	1	3	4	762	1,309	58
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dark Northern Spring.....No. 1	136	137	171	266	313	38	29,466	5,711	516
No. 2	131	131	167	65	82	34	4,819	2,969	162
No. 3	126	127	160	32	37	90	2,808	6,760	42
Northern Spring No. 1	131	133	163	103	131	7	9,547	645	1,480
No. 2	129	130	159	68	93	2	5,353	369	1,451
No. 3	126	127	152	41	59	5	2,482	959	259
Amber Durum No. 2	118	121	139	13	25	18	1,622	1,486	109
KANSAS CITY.									
Dark Hard Winter No. 2	123	126	150	4	12	68	1,692	2,102	80
No. 3	122	126	149	5	8	33	2,119	1,499	141
Hard Winter..No. 2	117	122	137	90	131	229	7,944	8,413	94
No. 3	116	122	135	144	187	73	10,958	5,977	183
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 2	113	120	.....	8	2	.....	352	245	144
No. 3	118	120	133	4	4	1	470	212	222
Red Winter...No. 2	.....	135	130	.....	1	8	402	2,351	17
No. 3	.....	129	126	.....	4	17	1,500	2,099	71
OMAHA.									
Dark Hard Winter No. 2	128	126	139	4	9	2	903	2,868	31
No. 3	124	126	138	3	6	3	957	1,402	68
Hard Winter..No. 2	116	119	133	56	58	49	4,078	2,873	142
No. 3	115	119	131	14	17	20	1,730	2,412	72
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 2	114	118	132	7	8	12	376	1,366	28
No. 3	116	118	132	1	5	6	192	1,225	16
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter..No. 2	124	127	141	9	8	14	580	588	99
Red Winter...No. 2	135	138	143	16	25	22	1,843	4,989	37
No. 3	130	135	136	44	66	36	4,515	3,329	136
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	127	127	144	1,047	1,344	841	103,125	70,240	147

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 21-27, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1922.	Sales. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 21-27, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1922.	Total of crop year to May 4. 1922-23	Total of crop year to May 4. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to May 4. 1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	83	83	64	83	69	50	1,403	464	302
No. 3	82	81	63	23	40	46	3,233	1,334	242
Yellow.....No. 2	83	83	63	144	149	217	3,293	1,733	190
No. 3	83	82	62	55	107	160	10,043	3,863	260
Mixed.....No. 2	82	82	62	67	37	92	1,668	980	170
No. 3	82	81	61	29	110	131	4,588	1,886	243
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow.....No. 3	79	77	55	10	14	29	1,013	723	140
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	84	85	56	17	27	43	640	566	113
No. 3	84	.....	56	2	.....	2	43	251	17
Yellow.....No. 2	87	86	57	23	19	30	694	282	246
No. 3	86	86	.....	9	12	.....	341	217	157
Mixed.....No. 2	84	85	56	6	8	41	664	414	160
No. 3	84	84	56	1	4	3	141	481	29
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 2	82	83	54	14	3	86	627	232	195
No. 3	82	80	54	3	4	9	229	272	84
Yellow.....No. 2	83	83	55	31	16	66	1,320	565	234
No. 3	83	83	55	9	9	14	940	487	193
Mixed.....No. 2	82	82	53	10	10	54	651	379	172
No. 3	81	80	53	9	5	13	301	341	88

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 21-27, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1922.	Sales. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 21-27, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1922.	Total of crop year to May 4. 1922-23	Total of crop year to May 4. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to May 4. 1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
ST. LOUIS.									
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. ct.
White.....No. 2	84	84	61	34	30	48	797	388	221
No. 3	83	84	59	19	23	4	543	397	140
Yellow.....No. 2	84	86	62	83	59	49	1,240	609	213
No. 3	84	85	61	28	46	13	1,991	701	284
Mixed.....No. 2	83	85	60	24	18	16	400	289	138
No. 3	83	84	.....	14	20	.....	440	291	151
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	83	83	60	747	839	1,216	37,243	18,235	204

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 21-27, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1922.	Sales. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 21-27, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1922.	Total of crop year to May 4. 1922-23	Total of crop year to May 4. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to May 4. 1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	46	47	41	151	124	142	7,144	6,065	118
No. 3	46	46	39	112	128	296	8,674	9,637	90
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White.....No. 2	44	44	37	14	18	18	2,021	731	276
No. 3	43	43	36	23	36	52	4,679	4,702	100
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	47	47	39	4	2	4	143	180	79
No. 3	46	46	38	24	31	8	1,091	845	129
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 3	44	45	36	45	38	25	1,874	1,394	134
ST. LOUIS.									
White.....No. 2	47	48	40	45	35	7	1,104	649	170
No. 3	46	47	39	42	40	58	2,584	3,206	81
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	46	46	39	460	452	610	29,314	27,412	107

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 21-27, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1922.	Sales. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 21-27, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1922.	Total of crop year to May 4. 1922-23	Total of crop year to May 4. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to May 4. 1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	84	86	109	15	28	7	1,050	883	119
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western.....No. 2	80	81	102	8	26	19	2,478	2,460	101

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, May 4, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	May futures. 1923 May 4.	May futures. 1923 Apr. 27.	May futures. 1922 May 4.	May futures. 1922 Apr. 27.	July futures. 1923 May 4.	July futures. 1923 Apr. 27.	July futures. 1922 May 4.	July futures. 1922 Apr. 27.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Chicago.....	119	125½	142⅜	141½	118¾	123¼	127¼	126⅛
Minneapolis.....	122½	126⅛	160⅝	152	123⅛	128	146⅜	143⅛
Kansas City.....	111½	117⅞	128⅜	126⅛	110⅝	115⅜	118⅝	117⅜
Winnipeg.....	119⅛	122¼	141¼	140⅜	120⅛	124⅛	138	138¼
Liverpool.....	129	130⅛	.....	.....	123⅜	126⅛	.....	.....

Corn.

Market.	May futures. 1923 May 4.	May futures. 1923 Apr. 27.	May futures. 1922 May 4.	May futures. 1922 Apr. 27.	July futures. 1923 May 4.	July futures. 1923 Apr. 27.	July futures. 1922 May 4.	July futures. 1922 Apr. 27.
Chicago.....	80½	80½	62⅞	60⅝	81	81⅜	66	64⅜
Kansas City.....	80	81½	57	54¼	78⅜	80½	60⅛	58⅛

Oats.

Market.	May futures. 1923 May 4.	May futures. 1923 Apr. 27.	May futures. 1922 May 4.	May futures. 1922 Apr. 27.	July futures. 1923 May 4.	July futures. 1923 Apr. 27.	July futures. 1922 May 4.	July futures. 1922 Apr. 27.
Chicago.....	43⅝	45	37⅞	37⅜	44⅜	45⅞	40⅛	40⅜
Winnipeg.....	51½	51⅜	52⅜	51	51⅜	51½	51¼	50⅝

Exports of Grains and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour Through the United States in Transit, July–April, 1922 and 1923, and April 14 to May 5, 1923.

Commodity.	Unit.	10 months, July–April.		1923		
		1921–22	1922–23	Week ending Apr. 21.	Week ending Apr. 28.	Week ending May 5.
Exports:		*1,000.*	*1,000.*	*1,000.*	*1,000.*	*1,000.*
Barley	Bu.	20,233	17,378	128	219	297
Corn	Bu.	153,825	85,638	740	1,403	1,394
Oats	Bu.	6,574	18,383	195	226	273
Rye	Bu.	19,468	42,553	312	790	596
Wheat	Bu.	184,949	138,620	1,638	2,448	2,041
Wheat flour	Bbls	13,776	13,011	289	279	277
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bu.	70,818	92,078	1,627	1,958	1,110
Wheat flour	Bbls	1,940	2,343	19	36	61
Exports from Canada (nine months, July–March):						
Wheat	Bu.	117,390	187,368	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	Bbls	5,825	8,333	.....	.....	.....

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week of April 30–May 5, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	917	786	20	71	912
Gulf ports [2]	713	394	8	.....	86
Pacific ports [3]	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total:					
April 30–May 5, 1923	1,746	1,180	28	71	998
April 23–28, 1923	1,549	955	115	377	949
May 1–6, 1922	1,101	1,665	285	260	681
July 1, 1922–May 5, 1923	120,088	54,443	13,950	21,430	35,541
July 1, 1921–May 6, 1922	171,983	87,972	5,431	21,062	13,400

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., Notfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Demand for Broken Rice.

Large orders for broken rice at unusual prices have been received in Indo-China since the French Government passed the law requiring the use of wheat substitutes in flour, reports Consul Leland L. Smith, from Saigon, under date of April 20. It is estimated that France will take from 500,000 to 600,000 tons of broken rice during 1923 as a result of this law. Formerly France purchased only about 200,000 tons of rice annually from Indo-China.

Argentina Exportable Corn Surplus Reduced.

First official estimate of the 1922–23 corn crop of Argentina is 153,000,000 bushels, according to an official cablegram to the Argentine Embassy and reported to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Estimated production last year was 176,000,000 bushels, of which Argentine has exported about 109,000,000 bushels. This would indicate that the exportable surplus from Argentina's crop next year should be about 85,000,000 bushels.

Large shipments of grain, wool, and meats and sustained market for cattle are reported. There is great activity in the Argentine wool market and the outlook promises easy disposition of the last wool clip.

Two hundred million bushels of wheat were exported from the United States during the ten months ending April 30, 1923, as compared with 247,000,000 bushels during the corresponding period a year ago, a decrease of 19%.

In-transit shipments of wheat through the United States from Canada amounted to 92,000,000 bushels during the ten months ended April 30, 1923, as compared with 71,000,000 bushels last year, or an increase of 30%.

Hay and Feed

Hay Markets Show Spring Inactivity.

The week ending May 5 was marked by general inactivity at most of the larger hay markets. Receipts were about normal for this season of the year, but were smaller than during the previous week in all but three of the principal markets, as shown in the accompanying table. Timothy prices were well maintained on the few cars of good hay received, but low grades were dull and sold at increasing discounts. Clover was dull and prices continued to weaken. Alfalfa prices were well maintained throughout the week on light receipts and a continued fairly active demand from feeders. Texas and other southern markets bought good amounts of prairie hay, but local demand at the central western markets was restricted by the approach of pasturage.

The hay market situation was but little changed at Boston, New York, and other eastern markets. With the exception of the best grades of timothy, the market was rather dull. While receipts were light, the supply of the poorer grades generally exhausted the demand. Choice grades sold at firm prices because of the scarcity. Dealers continued to buy only for their immediate needs. Straight rye straw, which has been unusually high in eastern markets, continued rather firm, but the demand was not so urgent as during the past few weeks.

An active demand for the better grades of timothy, together with light receipts, maintained a firm tone in the hay market throughout the week at Pittsburgh. Demand was of limited volume, however, and any material increase in receipts would probably lower prices. Lower grades were not wanted and sold slowly.

Receipts at Cincinnati continued rather heavy, nearly 1,000 cars having been received during the month of April compared with 681 cars for the corresponding month last year. The best grades of timothy and light mixed brought premiums of 50¢ to 75¢ per ton, but clover and heavy mixed hay sold at prices of about $1 per ton lower than at the close of the previous week. Reports of country loadings indicate lighter arrivals during the next few days.

Receipts at Chicago were rather large during the early part of the week, because of arrival of delayed shipments. Later in the week arrivals were very small and scarcely sufficient hay was arriving for the daily requirements of the trade. Prices for the better grades held firm, but dealers were not inclined to buy except for their immediate needs.

St. Louis buyers continued active and took approximately 100 cars of the lower grade timothy during the week. Prices on this grade of hay, however, declined about $1 per ton. Toward the latter part of the week when the better grades became scarce, local buyers were willing to pay prices offered by outside shippers.

Press of farm work in Minnesota and Wisconsin restricted the movement of hay at Minneapolis and St. Paul. Receipts of only 62 cars were reported, which enabled the local dealers to dispose of recent accumulations.

Southern markets reported continued light receipts. Demand was narrow and in most instances did not exceed supply. The marketable surplus of Johnson grass and other local hays apparently is becoming nearly exhausted, as not very much of this hay is now being offered on the markets.

Movement of new alfalfa in the Southwest has been delayed by cool weather, and it is reported that but little new alfalfa will be marketed in Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico before about May 15 to 20. This does not apply to the Yuma Valley in Arizona, where more than half of the first cutting of alfalfa has already been shipped out, going principally to Los Angeles and other California points. Prices at Kansas City and Omaha remained firm, as the movement was light, especially of the better grades. There was an active demand at Kansas City from buyers in the Cotton Belt, who ordinarily are able at this season of the year to buy hay from Arizona and New Mexico. There was a good demand at both of the markets from local feeders.

Heavy movement of alfalfa from the Imperial Valley to Los Angeles weakened prices slightly at that market. Receipts were reported at 279 cars, which were slightly more than the requirements of the current demand. Good crop prospects weakened the market at San Francisco. Receipts were light but slightly in excess of the demand, causing prices to decline about $1 per ton.

Prairie hay receipts in western markets continued very light and were from scattered shipping points. There was a fairly active demand at Kansas City from Texas and other southern markets, but the approach of pasturage began to restrict the local demand.

Prairie was very scarce and wanted at St. Louis. Prices held very steady at around $19 for No. 1 Upland at Kansas City and $16 at Minneapolis.

	Apr. 30 to May 5, 1923.	Apr. 23 to Apr. 28, 1923.	May 1 to May 6, 1922.	Jan. 1 to May 5, 1923.	Jan. 1 to May 6, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	89	84	76	1,629	.....
New York	63	124	149	2,563	2,504
Philadelphia	33	47	53	1,087	.....
Pittsburgh	99	115	137	2,341	2,270
Cincinnati	187	223	70	2,782	2,330
Chicago	353	279	203	4,146	4,094
Minneapolis-St. Paul	62	105	194	2,021	2,306
St. Louis	216	141	.....	3,169	.....
Omaha	110	131	.....	2,669	.....
Kansas City	265	386	330	8,667	8,380
Los Angeles	279	246	130	2,755	2,470
San Francisco	57	84	90	1,434	.....

Feed Markets Turn Weak.

Unsettled conditions prevailed in the mill-feed markets during the week ending May 5. Demand was fairly active for transit offerings with offerings ample, especially those for future delivery.

The undertone in oil meals continued to be weak, while wheat and corn feeds during the early part of the week displayed a slightly firmer tendency.

Production of most feedstuffs was considered by the trade to be about normal. Stocks at mills were fair but interior supplies rather light.

Excellent pasturage conditions in the South and Southwest and improved pastures in other sections checked the consumptive demand. Interior retail distributors appeared unwilling to accumulate additional stocks on the basis of prevailing prices and as a result the market turned weaker about the middle of the week, the weakness becoming more pronounced as the week advanced.

Receipts and the movement were good.

Wheat mill feeds.—Wheat mill feeds were firm in the Northwest but considerably weaker in the Southwest. Demand for bran slackened, but firm prices could be obtained for loaded cars. A further curtailment of operations because of a sluggish flour demand resulted in a reduced output of feedstuffs. However, offerings were generally sufficient, because a considerable amount of feed turned up in consuming channels that had previously been sold but upon which contracts were canceled. The East was the principal buyer of bran out of Kansas City territory, and northwestern markets also indicated that section as absorbing most of the surplus offerings of this feed. Southern States bought lightly of bran but took fair amounts of shorts and middlings. Heavier offals displayed greater weakness than either bran or middlings and offerings were placed with difficulty. Practically no interest was manifested in deferred shipment offerings. Season shipment bran could be obtained on the basis of about $21.50 Minneapolis, but few takers were in evidence. Shipments and the movement were good; interior stocks rather light.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Cottonseed cake and meal prices declined about $1 per ton. Demand was light. Mixers bought fair quantities of 41 per cent meal. Stocks at mills were about normal. Interior dealers reported a very light inquiry with supplies on hand adequate to meet requirements. Export demand was negligible. Shipments and the movement were light. Hulls were strong and in good demand. Southeastern markets reported the shipping in of fairly good quantities of this feed from Southwestern States in order to take care of prevailing scarcities in a few sections.

Linseed cake and meal.—Demand for linseed cake and meal was light and prices were slightly lower than last week. Offerings were liberal, especially for deferred shipment. Most of the mills ground Argentine flaxseed, imported through New Orleans and New York. These imports were expected by the trade to continue in order that crushing throughout the summer will be sufficiently large to take

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets, May 5, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1,2]	Philadelphia.[1,2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Baltimore.	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1,2]	Minneapolis[1] and St. Paul.	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
Hay.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Timothy and clover:																				
No. 1 timothy	$25.50	$27.00	$23.00	$21.50	$21.50	$22.50	$26.00	$26.50	$26.00	$27.50	$25.00	$20.50	$22.00	$23.00	$16.50	$24.00	.....	$20.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	23.25	24.50	21.50	18.50	20.00	21.00	24.00	25.50	24.00	24.50	24.00	19.00	20.50	18.00	15.50	19.00	.....	18.25	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	24.50	21.50	19.00	19.00	22.50	25.00	25.00	25.00	.....	.....	19.00	.....	20.00	15.00	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....
No. 2 light clover mixed	.....	.....	19.50	.....	18.00	21.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	.....	20.50	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	20.50	19.50	.....	18.50	17.50	.....	.....	.....	24.25	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	14.50	.....	.....	19.25	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	17.00	16.50	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	.....	[3] 16.00	14.50	20.50	.....	19.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																				
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	36.00	.....	31.00	32.00	33.00	22.00	.....	[3] 23.00	22.00	.....	$21.75	26.50	$21.50	$16.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	34.00	.....	.....	30.00	30.00	19.00	.....	[3] 20.00	19.00	.....	19.75	25.00	19.50	15.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.50	24.00	.....	.....	26.50	28.00	16.00	.....	[3] 17.00	16.00	.....	18.25	21.50	.....	14.00
Prairie:																				
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 18.00	16.50	.....	19.50	19.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 15.00	15.00	.....	18.00	17.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 12.00	15.00	.....	19.00	.....	.....	.....
Straw.																				
No. 1 wheat	13.50	.....	16.00	13.50	13.50	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	13.00	10.50	8.00	.....	8.50	8.25	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	14.50	.....	16.00	13.50	14.50	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	13.00	11.50	9.00	.....	9.25	8.25	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	15.00	12.50	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	34.50	31.00	27.00	.....	27.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feed (bagged; sight-draft basis).																				
Wheat bran:																				
Spring	37.50	37.50	37.00	35.00	36.00	38.00	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	33.25	31.00	28.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	37.50	.....	36.50	37.50	40.00	38.00	38.25	39.00	.....	32.00	34.00	35.25	.....	.....	30.00	.....	27.50	42.00	36.00
Hard winter	.....	37.50	37.50	35.50	.....	39.00	37.50	.....	.....	36.00	.....	34.00	34.25	30.50	.....	30.00	28.50	27.50	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:																				
Spring (standard)	37.50	37.00	36.00	35.50	35.50	38.00	39.00	.....	.....	.....	34.00	34.50	33.25	.....	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	39.50	39.00	36.50	40.00	41.00	42.50	41.00	.....	.....	37.50	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.50	.....	45.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	39.00	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	39.00	33.00	37.50	38.00	.....	.....	31.50	33.00	31.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....	30.50	30.00	.....	37.00
Wheat millrun	37.50	.....	36.50	.....	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	35.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	36.00	33.50	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	28.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High-protein meals:																				
Linseed	45.00	46.75	45.50	45.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	47.00	.....	45.50	41.00	44.00	43.50	.....	48.00	48.00	.....	53.00
Cottonseed (43%)	54.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.50	.....	.....	51.00	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	51.50	51.00	51.00	50.50	50.00	.....	.....	.....	42.00	46.00	43.50	47.00	49.00	48.00	.....	.....	.....	49.00	45.00	51.00
Cottonseed (36%)	46.00	47.00	46.50	46.50	46.00	46.00	40.00	41.00	36.00	.....	39.00	43.75	45.00	44.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	35.00	29.00	29.00	30.50	.....	30.00	.....	28.50	26.50	27.00	30.00	.....
Gluten feed	44.30	43.65	43.25	40.55	43.05	.....	.....	.....	41.00	.....	.....	40.05	40.55	37.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	38.50	38.50	37.50	.....	35.50	36.50	38.00	.....	40.00	.....	.....	35.00	35.75	33.50	.....	33.00	33.00	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	38.00	38.50	37.50	.....	35.00	36.50	38.00	.....	40.00	.....	.....	35.00	35.00	32.50	.....	31.00	33.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.50	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	35.00	40.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	40.00	.....	47.00	48.00	.....	.....	46.00	47.00	.....	.....	47.00	47.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.00	41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Nominal. [4] Rolled.

care of any demand that may come along. Output of mills in Minneapolis, Chicago, Toledo, and Buffalo was largely disposed of in their particular localities, while the bulk of the output of New York mills was exported. Stocks and interior supplies were good and shipments heavy.

Gluten feed.—There was a good demand for gluten feed. The price guaranty against shippers' reduction in price was extended to July shipment and was made applicable to unsold portions of contracts held on October 1. The larger manufacturers advanced their prices $1.50 per ton because their May output was absorbed readily and inquiries were steadily received for June shipment stuff. Many buyers who had feed ordered for May shipment requested immediate shipments, which indicated that the heavy demand this year continued longer than they had expected. Production was about normal for this season of the year and shipments were good.

Hominy feed.—Offerings of hominy feed were only moderate. Western mills disposed of fair quantities in Indiana and Ohio. Mills east of Chicago sold their output largely in near-by territory at $1–$1.50 per ton less than was asked by western mills for the same deliveries. The spread in prices between white and yellow hominy feed in the St. Louis market was $2 per ton, while the difference in most of the markets was only 50 cents to $1. A scarcity of white hominy feed with rather ample offerings of yellow hominy feed in that market was responsible for this condition. Quotations held firm in sympathy with corn prices. The demand was principally for immediate requirements, and supplies in most sections were sufficient for present needs. Shipments and receipts were fair.

Alfalfa meal.—Mill offerings of alfalfa meal were small. Old crop of alfalfa of good quality was difficult to secure, and as a result mill operations were restricted. Stocks in markets and with mixed-feed mills were considered good. Most mills reported being sold up for May and that they had only a limited tonnage to offer for June shipment. Prices were firm in most of the markets, especially for fine-ground meal, which was scarce. Choice medium ground in new bags was quoted at $31.50, and fine ground was quoted $3 higher in the Chicago market. Shipments and the movement were light.

Seeds

Seed of Late-Sown Crops Moving.

With the demand for clover and grass seed practically over in many sections, more attention was being paid by seedsmen to seeds of late-sown crops during the week ending May 5. The lateness of the season has brought about a better demand in certain areas for seeds, such as soy beans, cowpeas, Sudan grass, and millet seed, which can be sown later than the seed grains and clovers. A few declines in grass seed occurred, but a number of other kinds of seed were quoted a little higher than during the preceding week.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Red, alsike, crimson, and sweet clover prices were unchanged but a little weaker in a number of markets. The orders received are generally for small quantities. Demand for sweet clover has held on better than for the other clovers and greatly exceeded last year's indifferent demand. White clover is firm and fancy quality seed is difficult to obtain. During the week about 21,000 pounds of white clover, subject to the seed importation act, arrived at New York from Trieste and a port in Germany. Demand for alfalfa has subsided but is expected by the trade to recur in fair volume during the late summer. Approximately 32,000 pounds of alfalfa arrived at New York from Argentina.

Grasses.—Timothy prices were well maintained and were firm at the close of the week. In a few markets redtop prices were down 25¢–50¢ and Kentucky bluegrass prices were off 50¢–$1. Orchard grass continued to hold its own at a rather heavy discount under Kentucky bluegrass. About 27,000 pounds of timothy was exported

Wholesale Prices of Field Seeds, May 5, 1923.

For Best Grades of Seed Offered by Seedsmen, with Purity and Germination Tests Approximately as Indicated.

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Average for United States, May 5, 1923.	Average for United States, May 6, 1922.	Average for United States, May 7, 1921.	Average for United States, May 8, 1920.	1923 prices as per cent of 3-year average.
			Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	
Clovers:	Per ct.	Per ct.																	Per ct.
Red clover	99.4	92	$20.00	$19.50	$21.00	$21.00	$19.10	$20.00	$19.50	$21.50	$20.50	$22.00	$22.00	$20.00	$20.50	$23.50	$19.30	$48.25	67
Alsike clover	98.3	91	16.00	16.00	16.50	16.50	17.50	16.50	16.35	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.00	16.50	16.85	18.75	21.75	50.00	56
White clover	96.9	91	65.00	60.00	63.00	60.00	62.00	62.00	63.50	60.00	65.00	60.00	57.00	58.00	61.30	38.45	60.55	61.15	115
Crimson clover	98.2	91	15.00	15.00	15.50	.....	.....	16.00	18.00	.....	19.00	.....	20.00	.....	16.95	12.20	7.75	12.10	159
Sweet clover	98.9	90	11.50	11.50	13.00	12.50	13.00	12.00	11.75	13.00	13.00	15.00	14.00	11.50	12.65	9.30	10.00	31.55	76
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	21.00	23.00	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	20.90	16.00	28.00	35.00	79
Alfalfa	99.5	91	19.00	20.00	19.50	21.00	21.25	19.25	20.00	21.00	20.00	21.00	19.00	18.50	19.95	19.10	19.10	38.05	78
Grasses:																			
Timothy	99.6	93	7.25	7.10	7.25	7.25	7.35	7.00	7.00	6.50	7.25	7.50	7.50	7.00	7.15	6.85	7.10	12.85	80
Redtop	93.2	90	18.50	19.00	19.50	19.50	22.00	17.50	17.50	20.00	19.50	22.00	21.50	21.00	19.80	23.55	15.30	18.65	103
Kentucky bluegrass	83	78	24.00	24.00	26.00	25.50	27.00	22.50	23.50	26.00	25.00	27.50	24.00	26.00	25.10	56.60	32.40	28.90	64
Orchard grass	86.9	87	12.50	12.50	13.00	13.75	14.00	13.00	13.00	16.00	13.50	14.00	15.00	14.00	13.70	18.20	15.20	24.15	71
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	20.00	22.00	25.00	.....	.....	18.00	20.00	.....	19.00	25.00	.....	.....	21.30	28.90	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	10.00	11.00	13.50	10.50	12.00	.....	10.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	.....	10.80	18.70	21.50	35.65	42
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	9.00	12.50	15.00	12.00	13.00	12.15	11.15	15.25	28.70	66
Millets:																			
Golden millet	98.8	93	5.00	4.75	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.75	4.10	4.25	4.50	4.25	3.75	.....	4.45	2.95	2.70	6.00	115
Common millet	98	93	4.50	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	3.00	3.75	3.50	.....	3.65	2.50	2.30	4.00	124
Siberian millet	97.9	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.60	4.25	3.75	4.00	4.00	.....	3.90	2.70	1.90	3.75	140
Hungarian millet	97.5	93	3.75	3.50	.....	3.50	3.75	.....	2.90	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.55	3.35	3.50	8.00	72
Japanese millet	96.4	89	3.25	3.50	.....	2.75	3.25	.....	2.85	2.75	3.00	3.50	4.50	.....	3.25	4.45	7.40	14.00	38
Broom-corn millet	99.3	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.00	3.80	4.00	5.00	.....	3.85	2.30	1.95	3.70	145
Sorgos ("cane"):																			
Amber sorgo	97.9	88	.....	5.50	5.40	.....	.....	4.75	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.25	3.75	.....	4.60	3.05	2.25	3.15	163
Orange sorgo	97.9	88	.....	5.65	5.40	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	5.00	4.50	4.75	.....	5.05	3.15	2.25	3.45	171
Grain sorghums:																			
Kafir	98.1	91	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.40	2.30	3.25	.....	3.00	2.35	1.85	3.45	118
Milo	97.7	91	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.65	2.40	2.75	.....	2.95	2.40	1.90	3.45	114
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	16.00	16.00	15.75	16.00	15.00	15.00	15.50	16.50	16.00	16.00	15.00	15.70	6.65	3.45	12.75	206
Rape	99.2	92	6.00	6.25	7.00	7.25	7.25	8.00	6.75	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.50	.....	7.10	8.60	8.35	11.10	76
Vetches:																			
Hairy veteh	98.7	89	16.00	16.50	18.00	18.00	17.50	.....	17.00	18.00	19.00	.....	20.00	.....	17.80	15.70	11.90	29.65	93
Common veteh	98.7	92	5.50	5.00	.....	6.00	7.00	.....	.....	9.00	8.25	.....	9.00	.....	7.10	6.60	7.45	9.90	89
Peas:																			
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.25	.....	5.50	5.25	5.75	.....	5.25	5.50	6.00	.....	.....	5.00	5.45	5.55	3.95	5.85	106
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.25	4.30	.....	.....	4.75	4.50	.....	4.75	5.00	.....	.....	4.60	4.05	6.00	10.30	68
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	3.75	3.65	.....	5.00	4.50	5.00	6.00	4.75	5.40	.....	.....	4.75	4.10	5.40	9.10	76
Seed grains:				Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.			Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	
Seed corn	99.3	94	.....	.....	1.75	1.50	.....	1.75	1.25	2.25	1.25	1.75	.....	.....	1.65	1.30	1.80	3.25	78
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	1.90	2.00	.....	1.70	1.75	1.60	1.50	.....	.....	1.75	1.85	2.15	3.70	68
Seed oats	98.6	95	.....	.75	.75	.80	.....	.65	.60	.75	.80	.80	1.10	.....	.80	.70	.70	1.45	84
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	1.20	1.20	1.00	.....	.85	.85	1.00	1.25	1.70	.....	1.15	1.00	1.30	2.20	77
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.15	1.20	1.80	1.60	1.25	1.60	1.30	1.25	1.10	1.80	.....	1.40	1.45	1.80	2.55	72
Seed buckwheat	98.6	93	.....	1.20	1.50	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.30	1.40	1.35	1.50	.....	.....	1.35	1.45	1.75	2.15	77

from New York to France and Germany. Approximately 28,000 pounds of rye grass arrived at New York from Great Britain.

Miscellaneous.—Soy-bean prices were up in several markets and the demand continued good. Cowpea, Sudan grass, and golden millet prices were generally firm and 25¢ or more higher in a few markets, and the trend seemed to be upward. A few of the markets that did not respond to the general increases in Sudan grass a week or two ago raised their prices about $1 per 100 pounds. About 200,000 pounds of sunflower seed arrived at Baltimore and New York.

Retail Prices of Field Seeds Advance.

Retail prices of field seeds changed slightly during the month of April with a general upward trend for most kinds. Red clover and alsike clover declined 5¢ to 75¢ per 100 pounds in most sections. Redtop and Kentucky bluegrass are down 35¢ to $1.15 in the Corn Belt States and 15¢ to 70¢ higher in the East. Orchard grass made noticeable gains except in the North Central States and white clover advanced $2–$4.50 per 100 pounds. Slightly higher prices are indicated for sweet clover and alfalfa. Prices for late-sown forage crop seeds, including millets, sorgos, rape, cowpeas, and soy beans, are firm with an upward trend. Sudan grass advanced sharply in most sections. Detailed prices for field seeds on May 1 compared with a month ago and a year ago are shown in the accompanying table.

GOOD RETAIL DEMAND.

Retail demand for seeds has been normal during the month, although the planting season is considered unusually late because of the cold, backward spring. In many sections dry weather early in the season and excessive rains later interfered with seeding. Scattered reports of winterkilling of new seeding, making reseeding necessary or the substitution of catch crops, have been received. Winterkilling of wheat in Indiana and northern Ohio resulted in an increased demand for sweet clover, soy beans, and oats, although seeding of the latter in southern Indiana was interfered with by rains. In North Dakota corn, millets, and flax, and in South Dakota sweet clover, millets, and corn are being substituted for the reduction in wheat acreage. The home-grown supply of seeds in many sections, notably central Illinois and Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin, curtailed the demand.

Sudan grass and sweet clover are in most urgent demand in Nebraska, following the period of dry weather prevailing up to the latter part of April. Dry weather also prevailed in Kansas, and following the abandonment of considerable wheat acreage in the western half and the freezing of oats in the eastern half of the State a rush demand is expected for corn, kafir, cane, millets, and Sudan grass. A good demand for sweet clover, Sudan grass, rape, and soy beans is reported in Iowa, while catch crops are in demand in southwestern Missouri, where late freezes killed the first seeding of oats. Millets and Sudan grass are in fairly good demand in Oklahoma, but the high price is restricting the demand for the latter somewhat. Considerable replanting is reported necessary in Louisiana and Arkansas as the result of heavy rains.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	April— 1923.	April— 1922.	July 1, 1922–Apr. 30, 1923.	July 1, 1921–Apr. 30, 1922.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	60,700	325,200	8,161,400	4,105,500
Canada blue grass	36,500	162,100	749,500	1,012,700
Awnless brome grass	.....	.....	.....	13,000
Alsike clover	261,800	582,400	5,536,100	6,820,400
Crimson clover	342,600	169,000	2,027,300	3,322,100
Red clover	37,300	2,871,600	444,800	9,744,400
White clover	24,900	49,500	412,300	1,484,800
Clover mixtures	900	1,000	15,700	57,300
Grass mixtures	.....	.....	100	43,100
Agrostis mixtures	.....	.....	2,600	.....
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	.....	500
Broom-corn millet	1,512,400	120,200	4,419,600	1,115,700
Foxtail millet	100	60,100	65,300	301,900
Orchard grass	.....	111,900	768,000	2,879,000
Rape	121,900	84,100	6,361,400	3,959,300
Redtop	3,300	.....	11,400	1,500
English rye grass	21,300	21,700	1,632,400	1,817,900
Italian rye grass	19,000	.....	803,600	769,500
Timothy	.....	.....	.....	95,100
Hairy vetch	133,400	261,700	1,451,300	1,702,000
Spring vetch	11,700	100	1,618,000	206,000

Retail Prices of Field Seeds of High Quality, by Geographical Divisions.
May 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind of seed.	North and Middle Atlantic.			East Central.			North Central.			West Central.			Southwestern.			North Pacific.		
	May 1, 1923.	Apr. 5, 1923.	May 1, 1922.	May 1, 1923.	Apr. 5, 1923.	May 1, 1922.	May 1, 1923.	Apr. 5, 1923.	May 1, 1922.	May 1, 1923.	Apr. 5, 1923.	May 1, 1922.	May 1, 1923.	Apr. 5, 1923.	May 1, 1922.	May 1, 1923.	Apr. 5, 1923.	May 1, 1922.
	Per 100 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Clovers:																		
Red clover	$24.75	$25.60	$26.95	$22.75	$22.85	$25.85	$23.15	$23.70	$25.45	$22.85	$23.05	$23.30	$24.45	$24.10	$27.10	$27.25	$28.75	$28.00
Alsike clover	21.60	21.65	22.60	19.20	19.20	21.50	20.45	20.35	22.75	20.45	20.50	22.00	20.25	22.50	21.65	23.85	23.85	25.35
White clover	66.50	64.35	50.05	66.85	63.35	51.10	64.60	60.50	50.35	66.85	64.70	53.50	62.75	63.50	56.95	74.15	70.85	60.00
Sweet clover	14.50	14.10	12.05	14.70	14.60	12.05	14.35	13.65	10.10	14.85	14.65	12.50	16.45	15.70	13.90	18.35	17.45	15.65
Alfalfa	24.45	23.85	22.55	23.50	23.35	22.05	25.25	24.80	22.75	21.55	20.85	18.95	20.50	20.50	21.85	25.10	25.50	23.75
Grasses:																		
Timothy	9.30	9.45	8.90	8.55	8.60	8.50	8.15	8.00	7.60	8.35	8.25	7.90	9.75	8.70	12.65	10.85	10.65	11.00
Redtop	25.25	24.55	27.35	23.15	23.70	26.55	25.75	25.60	29.35	22.85	23.10	26.35	23.45	24.60	23.70	29.15	28.90	29.45
Kentucky bluegrass	32.90	32.75	55.20	32.60	32.80	56.20	34.15	32.95	56.25	35.15	35.50	54.40	40.55	41.25	61.55	41.75	43.30	64.60
Orchard grass	19.25	18.65	23.65	18.25	17.95	22.90	20.25	20.95	24.90	18.25	17.70	22.55	16.80	16.30	23.10	25.20	25.55	27.70
Millets:																		
Golden millet	5.70	5.65	4.60	5.35	5.20	4.20	5.25	5.20	3.65	4.60	4.40	3.15	5.15	5.45	3.90	8.15	8.35	7.10
Common millet	4.50	4.60	4.75	4.85	4.75	3.45	4.60	4.35	3.15	4.05	3.65	2.60	4.60	4.55	3.05	6.85	6.90	7.10
Siberian millet	.....	4.50	4.35	4.80	4.80	3.35	5.25	5.05	3.90	4.00	3.75	2.90	4.45	.....	3.60	7.85	7.70	7.45
Hungarian millet	5.80	5.60	4.80	4.60	4.55	3.95	5.10	4.85	4.00	4.05	4.90	3.40	5.50	.....	.....	7.00	8.60	9.15
Japanese millet	6.10	5.55	7.25	4.75	5.25	6.55	4.55	4.40	5.50	4.60	4.20	5.80	5.85	.....	5.65	8.20	8.55	10.45
Sorgos ("Cane"):																		
Amber sorgo	6.75	5.90	4.35	6.05	6.00	4.30	6.70	6.40	4.35	4.65	4.60	3.30	5.20	5.35	3.80	9.40	9.75	7.35
Orange sorgo	.....	.....	4.00	6.10	6.35	4.30	.....	.....	4.60	4.80	4.80	3.05	5.10	5.40	4.10	10.00	9.00	8.85
Sudan grass	19.70	16.40	7.85	16.90	16.60	7.50	17.45	17.10	7.40	16.20	15.65	7.15	15.90	15.65	6.35	18.55	17.50	10.25
Rape	10.60	10.15	12.10	11.15	10.95	11.60	10.40	10.25	11.20	10.80	10.85	11.95	13.80	13.60	12.60	12.95	13.00	13.35
Vetches:																		
Hairy vetch	21.25	20.15	15.70	18.65	19.35	16.10	19.95	19.20	17.65	21.75	20.50	15.45	24.15	.....	17.50	24.05	23.60	14.95
Common vetch	9.80	8.65	7.70	10.40	11.50	8.60	12.10	11.35	7.60	11.60	10.70	9.85	11.00	.....	11.35	10.25	10.65	8.05
Cowpeas	5.50	5.10	5.40	5.15	5.00	4.85	7.00	6.90	6.95	5.65	5.60	5.80	6.15	5.65	4.95	.....	.....	8.00
Soy beans	5.50	5.65	4.95	4.60	4.75	4.60	7.50	7.60	6.40	6.10	5.75	5.50	5.75	5.15	6.90	.....	.....	9.65
Seed potatoes	1.95	1.80	3.35	2.30	2.20	3.10	1.20	1.15	2.65	2.00	2.00	2.75	3.25	3.25	4.75	1.50	1.50	2.50
Seed grains:	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*
Seed corn	2.15	2.30	2.10	2.05	2.20	1.95	2.45	2.45	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.60	2.45	2.40	2.05	3.75	3.35	3.95
Seed wheat	2.50	2.30	2.65	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.50	1.50	1.65	1.30	1.45	1.50	1.60	1.50	1.80	1.55	1.70	1.55
Seed oats	.95	1.05	.90	.70	.65	.60	.60	.60	.55	.65	.65	.50	.75	.85	.70	.85	.90	.75
Seed barley	1.80	1.95	1.75	1.10	1.10	1.05	.75	.75	.75	.75	.85	.85	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.15
Seed rye	2.30	2.30	2.20	1.30	1.45	1.50	1.00	1.05	1.40	1.30	1.35	1.15	1.70	1.60	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.40
Seed buckwheat	1.50	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.55	1.90	1.65	1.60	1.65	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.55	2.35	2.40	2.80	2.70	.....

Cotton

Prices Decline Sharply—Demand Inactive.

Cotton prices declined sharply during the week ending May 5, with a continuation of wide fluctuations. It was reported that the continued inactivity in the cotton goods markets had resulted in some curtailment in production by mills in New England. Demand for spot cotton was reported light, sales in 10 large spot markets being in much less volume than during the previous week. During the early part of the week the weather in the Cotton Belt was reported more favorable to the growing crop but later in the week there were reports of excessive rain and cold. As a result of migrations of laborers from the southern farms to the industrial centers of the country during the past few weeks, apprehension was expressed as to adequacy of the labor supply for the proper care of the crop in some sections of the belt.

The average of the quotations of 10 designated spot markets on May 5, was 26.24¢ per lb. compared with 27.65¢ at the close of the previous week and 18.01¢ on the corresponding day in 1922. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 148 points, closing at 26.65¢. May future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 138 points, closing at 25.80¢. Prices for new crop future contracts were stronger than those for the old crop contracts, the losses in the former ranging from 45 to 55 points on the two future exchanges.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges May 5, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	May 5, 1923.	May 6, 1922.	May 7, 1921.	May 8, 1920.	May 3, 1919.	May 5, 1923.	May 6, 1922.	May 7, 1921.	May 8, 1920.	May 3, 1919.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
May	26.65	19.30	12.69	40.28	28.36	25.80	18.16	12.37	39.65	27.60
July	25.39	18.69	13.13	38.18	26.66	25.30	18.23	12.77	38.00	26.22
October	23.80	18.83	13.69	35.80	24.67	23.26	18.29	13.26	35.61	23.97
December	23.38	18.84	14.01	34.93	24.19	22.85	18.25	13.49	34.78	23.60
January	23.08	18.70	14.08	34.42	23.82	22.71	18.24	13.52	34.18	23.32

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, week of April 30–May 5, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.						May 1–6, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Norfolk	26.88	26.63	27.00	26.25	26.00	26.00	17.63	18.38	18.50	18.38	18.38	18.13
Augusta	27.00	26.75	27.19	26.38	26.25	26.25	17.25	18.13	18.25	18.00	18.00	18.00
Savannah	26.50	26.20	26.70	26.00	25.80	25.60	17.38	18.25	18.38	18.13	18.13	18.13
Montgomery	26.50	26.30	26.50	26.00	26.00	26.00	16.50	17.38	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50
New Orleans	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	26.50	26.50	17.12	17.87	18.12	18.12	18.12	18.12
Memphis	28.75	28.25	28.25	28.00	27.50	27.50	17.50	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Little Rock	27.50	27.50	27.50	26.88	26.88	26.75	17.25	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Dallas	26.40	26.10	26.50	25.70	25.50	25.40	17.10	17.95	18.15	17.85	17.85	17.75
Houston	27.15	26.80	27.10	26.30	26.15	26.05	17.60	18.35	18.50	18.25	18.25	18.15
Galveston	27.20	27.00	27.35	26.60	26.35	26.35	17.75	18.50	18.65	18.40	18.40	18.30
Average	27.09	26.87	27.11	26.51	26.29	26.24	17.31	18.08	18.21	18.06	18.05	18.01

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on May 4 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		Cents.		Cents.		Cents.
1892	7.31	1900	9.75	1908	10.40	1916	12.65
1893	7.81	1901	8.19	1909	10.90	1917	20.05
1894	7.25	1902	9.56	1910	15.30	1918	26.75
1895	6.81	1903	10.85	1911	15.35	1919	29.20
1896	8.31	1904	13.70	1912	11.50	1920	41.60
1897	7.62	1905	7.85	1913	11.85	1921	12.75
1898	6.31	1906	11.80	1914	13.00	1922	19.75
1899	6.12	1907	11.50	1915	10.30	1923	26.95

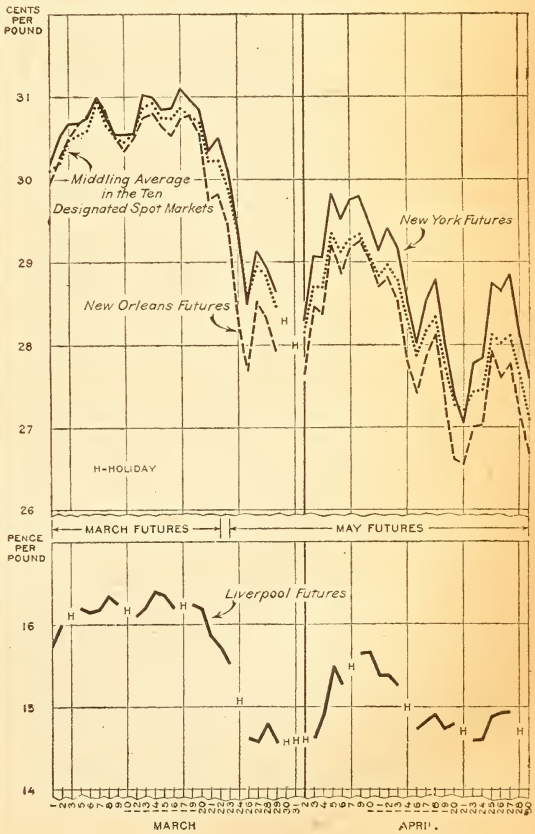
Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended, is shown in the following table:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	May 6, 1921.	May 5, 1922.	May 4, 1923.	May 6, 1921.	May 5, 1922.	May 4, 1923.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Middling Fair	.....	3	7	3	.....	.....
Strict Good Middling	62	548	2,221	244	139	47
Good Middling	1,816	6,605	19,490	2,022	680	49
Strict Middling	12,328	24,687	14,476	8,716	4,142	1,854
Middling	42,144	33,203	6,029	13,161	9,633	1,524
Strict Low Middling	38,844	17,940	1,598	12,083	5,014	845
Low Middling	9,446	3,587	329	3,977	803	106
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	3,602	2,907	674	2,303	906	274
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,009	2,259	207	2,067	982	99
Good Middling Yellow Stained	32	16	2	3	4	3
Total	111,283	91,755	45,033	44,579	22,313	4,801

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on May 4, at the port of New York were 61,570 bales; on May 5, 1922, 118,287 bales; on May 6, 1921, 129,695 bales; at the port of New Orleans on May 4, 110,763 bales; on May 5, 1922, 232,607 bales; and on May 6, 1921, 400,415 bales.

Comparative Cotton Price Variations for March and April.



Cotton Movement, August 1, 1922–May 4, 1923, and Stocks, May 4, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1, 1913–May 1, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1918–May 2, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1919–May 7, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–May 6, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–May 5, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–May 4, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1–May 5, 1917–18 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*P. ct.*
Port receipts	9,986	4,471	6,371	5,358	5,154	5,395	5,315	101.5
Port stocks	673	1,252	1,147	1,493	894	439	1,242	35.3
Interior receipts	7,136	5,568	6,491	6,438	6,484	7,025	6,452	108.9
Interior stocks	442	1,417	1,130	1,545	966	573	1,231	46.5
Into sight	13,834	9,483	10,847	9,841	8,943	9,778	9,843	99.3
Northern spinners' takings	2,426	1,655	2,491	1,540	1,859	2,115	1,946	108.7
Southern spinners' takings	2,754	3,444	3,128	2,258	3,209	3,932	3,163	124.3
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,321	3,678	4,288	4,473	3,324	1,813	3,752	48.3

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on May 4, 1923, with Comparisons.

At—	May 1, 1914.	May 4, 1917.	May 3, 1918.	May 2, 1919.	May 7, 1920.	May 6, 1921.	May 5, 1922.	May 4, 1923.	5-year average, May 5, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	921	493	190	399	926	596	508	356	524
Manchester	53	37	21	52	155	78	48	41	71
Continent	954	337	137	302	538	511	534	270	404
Total	1,928	867	348	753	1,619	1,185	1,090	667	999

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1, 1922–May 4, 1923, and Stocks on May 4, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1, 1920–May 6, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–May 5, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–May 4, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–May 5, 1917–18 to 1921–22.	May 6, 1921.	May 5, 1922.	May 4, 1923.	5-year average May 5, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	241	309	262	285	115	97	59	99
Augusta	327	334	280	397	139	109	28	128
Savannah	533	632	401	848	163	104	37	164
Montgomery	48	47	59	55	30	20	7	17
New Orleans	1,213	1,045	1,286	1,222	400	233	111	361
Memphis	821	831	1,053	954	333	146	75	304
Little Rock	187	173	170	185	66	49	25	45
Dallas	45	162	83	99	17	23	5	17
Houston	2,551	2,405	2,610	2,065	321	170	83	237
Galveston	2,538	2,230	2,251	1,963	344	195	97	254
Total	8,504	8,168	8,485	8,073	1,928	1,146	527	1,626

Cottonseed Price Quotations, Week of April 23–28, 1923, with Comparisons.

City.	Apr. 23–28, 1923.		Apr. 24–29, 1922.		Apr. 25–30, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$56.00	$48.00	.....	.....	$18.00	$15.00
Raleigh, N. C.	54.00	50.00	$46.00	$43.00	18.00	18.00
Charleston, S. C.	55.00	49.00	.....	.....	16.00	16.00
Memphis, Tenn.	52.00	46.00	46.00	42.00	18.00	16.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	50.00	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville, Miss.	50.00	45.00	.....	.....	18.00	15.00

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS FOR MAY 5 AND SALES DURING WEEK OF APRIL 30-MAY 5, 1923.

Price of Middling spot cotton for May 5, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of April 30-May 5, 1923, in each of the markets, and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											May 5, 1923.	May 6, 1922.	May 7, 1921.	May 8, 1920.	May 3, 1919.	May 4, 1918.	May 5, 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	100	63	57	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	91	179	253	365	204	160	78
Strict Good Middling	75	50	44	75	75	75	75	75	65	75	68	138	203	293	158	126	56
Good Middling	50	38	31	50	50	50	63	50	40	50	47	94	138	228	115	93	39
Strict Middling	25	25	19	25	25	25	38	25	25	25	26	55	65	115	63	54	20
Middling	26.00	26.25	25.60	26.00	27.50	26.75	25.40	26.05	26.35	26.50	26.24	18.01	11.66	41.16	27.91	29.36	19.61
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	35	35	25	27	58	123	275	168	65	27
Low Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	133	248	728	463	153	62
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	100	100	113	100	125	125	125	125	125	125	116	225	358	1,025	793	236	105
Good Ordinary [2]	125	138	163	150	200	175	175	200	175	200	170	323	458	1,298	1,008	319	149
Yellow Tinged:																	
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 8	50	178	188	16	Even.
Strict Middling	25	50	50	25	25	25	50	50	50	25	38	65	145	315	279	52	20
Middling [2]	50	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	170	255	475	448	92	42
Strict Low Middling [2]	100	150	150	125	125	150	150	150	150	125	138	249	380	700	668	145	74
Low Middling [2]	125	200	200	175	200	200	200	200	200	175	188	331	475	1,020	940	218	113
Yellow Stained:																	
Good Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	131	220	445	443	99	49
Strict Middling [2]	100	113	125	100	100	125	125	150	150	150	124	226	315	613	598	136	70
Middling [2]	125	163	175	150	150	175	200	200	200	175	171	319	423	740	755	191	95
Blue Stained:																	
Good Middling [2]	75	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	161	275	570	583	120	51
Strict Middling [2]	100	150	125	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	133	239	373	698	683	161	81
Middling [2]	125	200	175	175	150	150	200	200	200	150	173	316	470	840	835	213	112
Sales for week, bales	10	275	1,786	.....	150	1,077	668	1,884	4,701	[4] 2,543	[4] 13,094	[4] 81,048	[4] 86,380	[4] 137,068	[4] 81,235	[4] 21,898	[4] 54,089

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1, 1922, to May 5, 1923, amounted to 3,395,364 bales, compared with 2,842,950 bales during the corresponding period in 1921–22; the average sales for the corresponding period of three seasons beginning Aug. 1, 1920, was 2,974,739 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a dull demand at Memphis during the week April 30–May 5. No sales were reported at Memphis. Some of the sales reported at New Orleans during the week were as follows:

New Orleans:	Cents.
Low middling to strict low middling, 1 in.	26.70
Strict low middling to middling, 1 in.	26⅝
Middling to strict middling, 1⅛ ins.	27½

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade of Middling, May 5, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	May 5, 1923.	May 6, 1922.	May 7, 1921.	May 5, 1923.	May 6, 1922.	May 7, 1921.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Middling, short staple	26.50	18.12	11.88	27.50	18.00	11.25
Length:	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/32 ins.	50	150	100	Even.	200	50
1 1/16 ins.	100	375	200	125	450	350
1 3/32 ins.	150	550	525	150	700	650
1 1/8 ins.	225	800	800	250	900	.....
1 5/32 ins.	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 3/16 ins.	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Quotations reported on May 4 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton, f. o. b. New England mill points, were as follows: No. 1 grade, 38½¢ per lb.; No. 2, 37½¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 38¢ for No. 1 grade, 34¢ for No. 2, and 32¢ for No. 3.

Exports of American Cotton, August 1, 1922, to May 4, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1, 1913–May 1, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1919–May 7, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–May 6, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–May 5, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–May 4, 1923.	4-year average Aug. 1–May 5, 1918–19, to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*P. ct.*
Great Britain	3,163,187	2,835,526	1,877,019	1,348,581	1,229,873	1,834,216	67.1
France	1,039,913	515,145	477,039	613,803	564,522	556,771	101.4
Germany	2,617,193	365,530	944,366	1,154,557	807,740	616,113	131.1
Italy	418,107	473,227	427,283	339,396	432,115	418,727	103.2
Japan	336,862	716,489	342,486	715,691	512,329	594,285	86.2
China	2,978	6,945	16,580	77,966	18,324	26,848	68.3
Spain	239,160	196,978	213,395	258,551	205,636	228,103	90.2
Belgium	175,584	167,272	170,868	137,680	155,197	128,797	120.5
Canada [1]	123,511	152,909	120,181	136,270	160,192	139,884	114.5
Other countries	227,476	437,699	203,356	177,334	196,377	258,545	76.0
Total	8,343,971	5,867,720	4,292,573	4,959,829	4,282,305	4,802,289	89.2

[1] Exports to Canada are for the period Aug. 1 to Mar. 31.

Exports for the week ending May 4 amounted to 31,799 bales, compared with 30,040 bales the previous week, 125,848 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 61,207 bales for the week ending May 1, 1914.

About 6,000 acres of cotton probably will be planted in Mesopotamia this year, reports the International Institute at Rome, by radio, May 4.

A plan for pooling purchases of raw cotton has been adopted by the Polish Textile Exporting Association, according to Consul General L. J. Keene at Warsaw under date of March 14, 1923. The Polish Cotton Textile industry requires about 23,000 to 26,000 bales of cotton per month.

Cotton grown in Queensland, Australia, during the 1922–23 season is guaranteed a maximum price of 11¢ per lb. (5½d.) at exchange, by the State, according to the British Board of Trade for April 12, 1923.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending May 8, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Journal of Agricultural Research. Vol. 23, No. 9. March 3, 1923. Contents: Gray Mold of Castor Bean. (G–283.) By G. H. Godfrey.—Influence of the Specific Gravity of Hens' Eggs on Fertility, Hatching Power, and Growth of Chicks. (Nebr.–5.) By F. E. Mussehl and D. L. Halbersleben.—Time Required for Food to Pass Through the Intestinal Tract of Fowls. (N. C.–15.) By B. F. Kaupp and J. F. Ivey.—Effectiveness of Mulches in Preserving Soil Moisture. (Utah–15.) By F. S. Harris and H. H. Yao.—Origin of the Central and Ostiolar Cavities in Pycnidia of Certain Fungous Parasites of Fruit. (G–284.) By B. O. Dodge.—Further Studies on the Pathogenicity of Corticium vagum on the Potato as Affected by Soil Temperature. (Utah–16.) By B. L. Richards. Pp. 679–770, figs. 13, pls. 20. Price, 10 cents.

Journal of Agricultural Research. Vol. 23, No. 10. March 10, 1923. Contents: Investigations of the Rosette Disease of Wheat and Its Control. (G–285.) By Harold H. McKinney.—Accumulation of Aluminum and Iron Compounds in Corn Plants and Its Probable Relation to Rootrots. (G–286.) By G. N. Hoffer and R. H. Carr.—Production of a Growth-Promoting Substance by Azotobactor. (Kans.–31.) By O. W. Hunter.—Sclerotinia carunculoides, the Cause of a Serious Disease of the Mulberry. (G–287.) By Eugene A. Siegler and Anna E. Jenkins. Pp. 771–836, figs. 5, pls. 31. Price, 10 cents.

NOTE.—Volumes 1 to 4 of the Journal of Agricultural Research were published monthly, volumes 5 to 16 weekly, and volume 17 monthly. Beginning with volume 18 the issue is semimonthly. The publication of the Journal was suspended December 1, 1921, and no parts were isued for 1922. The Journal is now being published weekly, beginning January 6, 1923, with volume 23, No. 1. The Journal is distributed *free only* to libraries of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to large universities, technical schools, and such institutions as make suitable exchanges with the department. *It will not be sent free to individuals.* The Superintendent of Documents will receive subscriptions for this publication. The domestic price is $4 per year and the foreign price $5.25 per year.

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 48, No. 4. March, 1923. Pp. 301–400. Price, 10 cents.

NOTE.—The Record is a technical review of the world's scientific literature pertaining to agriculture, issued in 2 volumes a year, 10 numbers each. Its free distribution is restricted to persons connected with the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and similar institutions, and to libraries and exchanges. The subscription price is 75 cents a volume (foreign subscriptions, $1.25 a volume), payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Index to Weather, Crops, and Markets. Volume 2, July-December, 1922. Price, 5 cents.

Monthly Weather Review. Vol. 51, No. 2. February, 1923. [May, 1923.] Pp. 55–109, figs. 51, pls. 2, charts 13. Price, 15 cents a copy, $1.50 a year, payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Special articles: A statistical study of surface and upper-air conditions in cyclones and anticyclones passing over Davenport, Iowa. By A. D. Udden.—Brazilian Meteorological Service (1921–1923). By J. de S. Ferraz.—Pretechnical meteorological studies. By H. E. Simpson, with discussion by C. F. Marvin.—Values of the solar constant, 1920–1922. By C. G. Abbot.—Dense fog in the tri-cities on November 3, 1922. By E. E. Unger.—Windstorm at Independence, Calif., Feb. 12, 1923. By C. D. Asher.—Predicting minimum temperatures. By W. J. Bennett.

Same. Index to volume 50. 1922. Pp. i-xvi. Price, 5 cents.

Natural Reproduction of Western Yellow Pine in the Southwest. By G. A. Pearson, Silviculturist, Fort Valley Forest Experiment Station, Forest Service. Pp. 144, figs. 16, pls. 22. April 27, 1923. (Department Bulletin 1105.) Price, 30 cents.

The purpose of this study is to determine what measures are necessary to secure natural reproduction of western yellow pine in the region mentioned.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Biological Survey. No. 54. Regulations for the Importation of Eggs of Game Birds for Propagation. Pp. 1. May, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Weather

Further Heavy Rainfall in Southeast.

Outstanding features of the weather during the week ending May 8 were the heavy rains in much of the Southeast, the dry weather and excessive sunshine from the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States northward, and the unseasonably low temperatures which overspread the northern Great Plains at the close of the week. The lack of appreciable rain in the west Gulf section was favorable for agriculture, but there was too much rain for field work and the nights were rather too cool for best development of vegetation in the Southeast.

Soil was dry and rainfall rather badly needed from the Ohio Valley northward, but conditions were excellent for field work in that area, except that it was too dry for plowing in some localities. Moderately warm weather, sufficient sunshine, and generally ample soil moisture made conditions unusually favorable between the Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains, where all vegetation made good advance and field work progressed rapidly. There was very little precipitation west of the Rocky Mountains, but the warmer weather favored rapid growth and ideal conditions prevailed generally for field work.

The nights were too cool for best germination and growth in much of the South and there was some frost in the upper Ohio Valley, while frost did some damage in western Colorado, Utah, and locally in Oregon. More warmth and sunshine were needed at the close of the week in the east Gulf States and northwestern Great Plains.

WHEAT MADE GOOD GROWTH IN MOST SECTIONS.

Small grains.—Winter wheat needed moisture rather badly in the Ohio Valley States, where the progress of the crop was slow, although some improvement was reported from Kentucky. This crop made satisfactory progress in the trans-Mississippi States under favorable weather conditions. Excellent growth was made in Missouri, where the plants were reported as knee high on most lowlands and jointing. With ample soil moisture and moderate temperature, wheat made excellent growth in Nebraska and in the eastern half of Kansas; some of the plants were in boot in the extreme southeastern portion of Kansas. Further substantial rains fell in the western third of Kansas and wheat that survived the drought there grew well, although the plants continued very small.

The crop made very good progress in Oklahoma and was heading in the central and southern portions, but conditions continued very unsatisfactory in the extreme northwestern part. Showers benefited grain crops in the central Rocky Mountain States, particularly in southeastern Colorado, while warmer weather favored growth in many sections of the more western States.

Field work made generally good progress in the spring wheat States. Seeding advanced rapidly in Minnesota and was completed in the southern and well along in the northern portions, although retarded somewhat on lowlands. Early sown spring wheat was up to a good stand in North Dakota, where seeding was well advanced while conditions were generally favorable in South Dakota, although there was some wheat yet to be sown in the latter State. Seeding was nearly completed in Montana, and germination was satisfactory. The unseasonably cold weather over the spring wheat belt at the close of the week was unfavorable.

It was too dry for oats in most sections of the Ohio Valley, and rain was much needed for germination of late seeded oats and barley in southern and eastern Iowa. Oats were late but improving in Nebraska, but the crop continued in poor to only fair condition in Kansas.

Some ground was prepared for flax in Montana, and some flax was seeded in South Dakota. Considerable rice was planted in Louisiana, but this work was still very backward in that State because of continued wetness; seeding progressed more favorably in Texas. Early sown rice grew slowly in California because of cool weather.

Corn.—Preparation of corn ground progressed favorably in most Northern States and planting was being done northward to central Pennsylvania, while this work was general in Indiana and Illinois, and was well started in Iowa. Planting was generally delayed in Ohio because of dry soil and moisture was badly needed in southern and eastern Iowa. Planting was nearly done in Missouri, where the early planted was coming up to a good stand, and was well under way to northern Kansas; but little was planted in Nebraska. Corn made generally fair progress in Oklahoma, where the early planted was being cultivated, except where the soil was too wet, and the early planted crop made very good growth in Texas. Planting, replanting, and cultivating corn were hindered considerably in east Gulf States, because of frequent rainfall, but the additional moisture was beneficial in Florida. Germination was satisfactory in Tennessee and generally good stands were reported from Arkansas, but the early crop in the latter State was badly in need of cultivation.

CONTINUED TOO WET IN MUCH OF COTTON BELT.

Cotton.—Cool weather prevailed in the cotton States, particularly in the extreme lower Mississippi Valley, and sunshine was deficient in much of the central and eastern portions of the belt. Rainfall was frequent, and in many localities heavy to excessive, in the central and eastern States, but it was light in the west.

Field work made good progress as a rule in Texas, but cotton made slow growth because of cool nights, although its general condition was fairly good; planting was about completed, except in the northwest portion and a few wet areas elsewhere. Planting was delayed by rain and wet soil in Oklahoma, however, although fairly good progress was made and the early planted cotton was coming generally to a good stand.

There was much cloudy weather in Arkansas, with considerable rainfall, and planting made slow progress in most eastern and central sections, but very good elsewhere. It was too cool and cloudy in Louisiana for best growth of the crop, but while the plants are small the stands are fairly good; cultivation was hindered by wet soil. The frequent rainfall and cool nights were very unfavorable for cotton in most of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, and planting, where not completed, was further retarded considerably.

While rainfall was rather frequent in Tennessee, planting continued without serious interruption, and the early planted cotton was doing well. There was too much soil moisture in northwestern South Carolina, but elsewhere in that State conditions were mostly favorable. The progress of the crop was fairly good, but considerable replanting was necessary because of the unfavorable effect of previous cool nights on germination; chopping out was general, except in the northwestern portion. Cotton was late in North Carolina, and the early planted was slow in germinating, while there was still considerable planting to be done.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—White potatoes did well in the Southern States and planting was in progress well to the northern portions of the country. There was some local frost damage in the north Pacific coast area. Sweet potatoes were being set in Tennessee and transplanting was general in the more southeastern States. Gardens and truck crops made fairly good progress in the South, although heavy rains and hail did some serious local damage to melons and truck in Florida, while rainfall was unfavorable for tomatoes in the southern portion of that State. On the whole, however, truck was benefited in Florida by the general rains.

WEATHER FAVORS PLANTING IN WEST.

Bean seeding progressed favorably in California, and cantaloupes were being shipped; cantaloupes were up and doing nicely in southern New Mexico. Sugar beet planting was well along in Colorado and beets were in thriving condition in Utah; the crop was being cultivated and thinned in California. Tobacco plants were generally plentiful in Kentucky and transplanting was begun in Tennessee and in eastern and central North Carolina. It was too cool and cloudy for best development of sugar cane in Louisiana and the crop made only fair progress, but cane was mostly doing well in Alabama and made fair growth in Georgia; rain was beneficial for this crop in Florida.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—Soil moisture was sufficient and weather conditions favorable for satisfactory growth of pastures and ranges in the Southeast and throughout the section between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. Rains in Florida greatly benefited ranges there, and the range was in excellent condition in Texas. Ranges were affording sufficient feed, as a rule, for stock in the northern Great Plains, but while pastures made rapid growth in Minnesota they had not reached the grazing stage.

The range was starting nicely in the central Rocky Mountain States, and showers were beneficial in many sections, particularly in southeastern Colorado. Grass showed improvement in Idaho, and the weather was ideal for stock interests in Utah, while the warmth favored rapid growth of pastures in Nevada. The range continued poor to only fair in New Mexico, but some improvement was noted, while it was deteriorating somewhat in Arizona because of warmth and dryness.

Pastures and meadows continued generally slow growth from the central and upper Mississippi Valley eastward and were needing rain in most sections of this area. Stock were only fair in New

Mexico, but were holding well generally and improving somewhat in southeastern Arizona. The week was generally favorable for shearing sheep in the western grazing area.

Fruit.—Fruit trees were coming into bloom in the more northern States, with bloom exceptionally heavy in the Northwest. Some pears and apples were injured in the Colorado Valley by the low temperatures of May 1, but fruit apparently escaped frost damage in New Mexico. There was some rather serious injury to fruit bloom locally in Oregon. Deciduous fruits were in excellent condition in California, and apples were in good condition in the Appalachian Mountain section of the East. Citrus were rather badly damaged by heavy rains on the 3d in portions of Florida, but as a rule rainfall in that State was beneficial and citrus were putting out much new bloom.

Temperatures Mostly Moderate.

Warmer weather prevailed at the beginning of the week in the western Plateau districts and central Rocky Mountain States, and there was a marked rise in temperature in the far Northwest by Friday, the 4th. Temperature changes were mostly unimportant during the last half of the week, but they were somewhat below normal generally by Saturday, the 5th, east of the Rocky Mountains, with considerably cooler weather at that time in the Lake region. The latter part of the week had somewhat higher temperatures in the Eastern States, but much cooler weather, with temperatures below freezing, had overspread the western upper Lake region, the extreme upper Mississippi Valley, and the northern Great Plains at its close. The temperature was as much as 10° below freezing in parts of North Dakota on the morning of May 8.

HIGH PRESSURE OVER LAKE REGION.

Pressure was high over the Lake region at the beginning of the week, with a moderate depression over the Southwest. Rainfall was quite general during the first 24 hours of the week in the lower Mississippi Valley, and showers were frequent in the Southeast. Precipitation was excessive in parts of northern Mississippi and at points in the Florida peninsula during the 24 hours ending at 8 a. m., May 4, and during the following day unusually heavy falls were recorded in southeastern North Carolina and central Georgia.

Chart 1, page 480, shows that the temperature for the week as a whole averaged somewhat above normal in the Central and Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains and also, generally, in the more western States. The plus departures from normal, however, were rather small, except in the upper Mississippi Valley, the extreme western Lake region, and the Plateau districts of the West, where they ranged from 4° to more than 6°. The week was somewhat cooler than the seasonal average in nearly all the Southern States, the minus departures from the normal being rather marked in the extreme lower Mississippi Valley and at points along the south Atlantic coast.

Freezing temperatures were general in the northwestern Lake region, the extreme upper Mississippi Valley, and the northern half of the Great Plains area. The lowest temperature reported for the week was 22° at Williston, N. Dak., on the morning of the 8th. Minimum temperatures were well above 50° in most of the Gulf coast section and did not go below 60° along the immediate coast.

Chart 2, page 480, shows that rainfall was moderately heavy, or heavy to excessive in most sections of the Gulf coast area from the Mississippi Valley eastward. There were some rather heavy rains also in Tennessee and in portions of Arkansas and Kansas, as well as in some localities of the Central-Northern States. Elsewhere precipitation was very light during the week with most stations from Virginia and the Ohio Valley northward reporting practically none, while most sections west of the Rocky Mountains likewise received no precipitation.

Weather and Wheat in Argentina, S. A.

The data which conclude the table on this page, representing weather conditions in the principal wheat producing area of Argentina, show that the temperature averaged somewhat above normal and was considerably higher than during the preceding week. Moderate rainfall was general over the entire area, being somewhat above normal in both the northern and southern sections. This is the first week of the five for which reports have been received, with as much as normal rainfall. The report covers the week ending May 7.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week May 2–8, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	°	°	Ins	Ins.
Portland, Me.	54	+4	0.1	−0.6
Burlington	48	−1	T.	−0.5
Northfield	48	−1	T.	−0.4
Concord	54	+3	0.2	−0.4
Boston	56	+3	T.	−0.8
New Haven	56	+2	0	−0.7
Albany	56	0	0	−0.6
Ithaca	54	0	T.	−0.6
Binghamton	56	+3	0	−0.5
New York	58	+1	T.	−0.7
Scranton	58	+3	T.	−0.6
Harrisburg	62	+4	0	−0.6
Philadelphia	62	+3	0	−0.7
Trenton	58	0	0	−0.8
Baltimore	64	+3	0	−0.8
Washington	62	+2	0	−0.8
Norfolk	62	−1	T.	−0.8
Richmond	62	−2	0	−0.8
Lynchburg	64	0	T.	−0.9
Wytheville	60	+2	0.1	−0.7
Asheville	60	0	2.3	+1.5
Charlotte	64	−2	1.0	+0.2
Raleigh	64	−1	T.	−0.7
Wilmington	64	−4	0.7	−0.2
Charleston	70	0	3.5	+2.8
Columbia, S.C.	68	−1	0.9	+0.4
Augusta	68	−2	0.7	0
Atlanta	66	−1	3.1	+2.7
Macon	68	0	3.2	+2.8
Savannah	70	−1	0.5	−0.2
Thomasville	72	0	1.5	+0.7
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	70	−3	0.6	−0.1
Miami	74	−4	1.0	−0.1
Key West	78	0	1.9	+1.4
Tampa	74	−1	3.6	+3.1
Pensacola	68	−3	0.6	0
Mobile	70	−1	0.9	+0.1
Montgomery	70	0	2.6	+1.8
Anniston	66	0	0.9	+0.5
Birmingham	68	−1	0.4	−0.1
Meridian	68	−1	1.8	+1.0
Vicksburg	66	−4	1.3	+0.4
New Orleans	68	−5	2.9	+2.1
Shreveport	66	−5	0.3	−0.9
Little Rock	64	−3	1.4	−0.1
Fort Smith	66	−1	1.2	−0.1
Bentonville	62	−1	0.2	−1.1
Oklahoma	64	−1	0.6	−1.0
Abilene	66	−4	0.9	0
Fort Worth	70	0	T.	−0.9
Dallas	68	.....	T.	.....
Palestine	70	0	T.	−1.5
Taylor	72	0	0.1	−1.1
Houston	72	.....	1.0	.....
Galveston	74	+2	0.9	+0.1
Corpus Christi	76	+1	T.	−0.6
San Antonio	74	+1	0.4	−0.4
Del Rio	74	−1	0	−0.5
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	58	+4	1.6	+0.9
La Crosse	62	+6	0.2	−0.5
Madison	58	+4	0.1	−0.7
Charles City	60	+5	0.4	−0.6
Dubuque	60	+4	0.1	−0.8
Des Moines	62	+4	0.1	−0.9
Keokuk	64	+4	0	−1.0
Peoria	62	+4	T.	−1.0
Terre Haute	64	.....	0.3	.....
Springfield, Ill	64	+4	T.	−1.0
Hannibal	62	+2	0.1	−0.9
St. Louis	64	+1	0.3	−0.7
Cairo	64	−1	1.5	+0.6
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	66	−2	0.6	−0.4
Nashville	66	+1	1.1	+0.4
Chattanooga	66	0	1.0	+0.3
Knoxville	64	0	0.3	−0.5
Lexington	64	+4	0.1	−0.5
Louisville	66	+3	T.	−0.8
Evansville	66	+2	0.1	−0.7
Indianapolis	62	+3	0.2	−0.6
Cincinnati	62	+2	T.	−0.8
Dayton	62	+3	T.	−0.8
Columbus	62	+3	0	−0.7
Parkersburg	64	+4	T.	−0.6
Elkins	58	+2	T.	−0.7
Pittsburgh	62	+3	T.	−0.7
Mountain Region.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.
Miles City	52	−1	0.1	−0.3
Havre	54	+3	T.	−0.5
Helena	50	+1	0.1	−0.3
Sheridan	52	+3	0.1	.....
Lander	52	+3	T.	−0.6
Cheyenne	48	+1	0.1	−0.4
Grand Junction	58	0	0.2	−0.1
Denver	54	+1	T.	−0.6
Pueblo	56	0	0.1	−0.2
Amarillo	60	−1	0.1	−0.6
El Paso	70	+1	0	−T.
Roswell	64	−2	T.	−0.2
Santa Fe	52	0	0.1	−0.1
Flagstaff	50	+2	0	−0.3
Phoenix	76	+4	0	−T.
Yuma	80	+7	0	0
Tonopah	60	+10	T.	+0.4
Modena	56	+5	0.1	−0.1
Salt Lake City	60	+6	0	−0.5
Reno	58	+7	0	−0.2
Winnemucca	56	+5	0	−0.2
Pocatello	56	+4	0.1	−0.3
Boise	56	+1	T.	−0.3
Lewiston	58	0	0	−0.3
Baker	50	+2	0.1	−0.2
Walla Walla	60	+2	0	−0.4
Spokane	56	+3	T.	−0.4
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo	62	0	0.1	−1.2
Columbia, Mo.	62	+1	0.1	−0.9
Kansas City	62	+1	0.2	−0.8
St. Joseph	62	.....	0.2	.....
Topeka	62	+1	1.0	+0.7
Wichita	66	+3	0.4	−0.4
Dodge City	58	−2	1.3	+0.9
Concordia	60	0	0.7	−0.1
North Platte	54	−1	0.1	−0.5
Lincoln	58	−1	1.0	+0.1
Omaha	60	+1	0.3	−0.6
Sioux City	58	+2	0.8	−0.2
Valentine	52	−1	0.1	−0.6
Rapid City	52	+1	1.1	+0.4
Pierre	56	+2	0.2	−0.3
Huron	54	+1	0.2	−0.5
Moorhead	52	+1	0.3	−0.3
Devils Lake	50	+2	T.	−0.5
Bismarck	52	+1	0.2	−0.2
Williston	48	−3	0.1	−0.3
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	48	0	0.4	−1.0
Seattle	56	+3	T.	−0.5
North Head	50	0	0.1	−0.6
Portland, Oreg.	60	+5	T.	−0.7
Roseburg	58	+4	0.1	−0.5
Eureka	50	−1	T.	−0.7
Red Bluff	68	+5	0	−0.4
Sacramento	64	+3	T.	−0.4
San Francisco	58	+2	0	−0.2
Fresno	68	+2	0	−0.2
San Luis Obispo	62	+6	0	−0.3
Los Angeles	68	+7	0	−0.2
San Diego	64	+4	0	−0.1
Lake Region.				
Canton	50	−2	T.	−0.6
Syracuse	52	−1	0	−0.6
Oswego	48	−3	T.	−0.6
Buffalo	54	+3	0	−0.6
Erie	54	+1	0	−0.7
Cleveland	54	0	T.	−0.7
Toledo	56	+1	0.1	−0.6
Detroit	56	+2	0.1	−0.6
Saginaw	54	+2	0.1	−0.7
Alpena	46	0	T.	−0.8
Grand Rapids	58	+3	T.	−0.7
Chicago	56	+1	T.	−0.9
Fort Wayne	58	.....	0.1	.....
Milwaukee	52	+2	T.	−0.8
Green Bay	56	+6	0.1	−0.7
Escanaba	48	+2	T.	−0.7
Ludington	52	.....	T.	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	48	+4	T.	−0.6
Marquette	50	+5	0.7	0
Duluth	50	+6	1.1	+0.4
Argentina, S. Am.*				
Northern wheat area	64	+4	0.8	+0.1
Southern wheat area	57	+2	0.8	+0.2

T. indicates trace. *For week ending Monday.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., May 8, 1923.

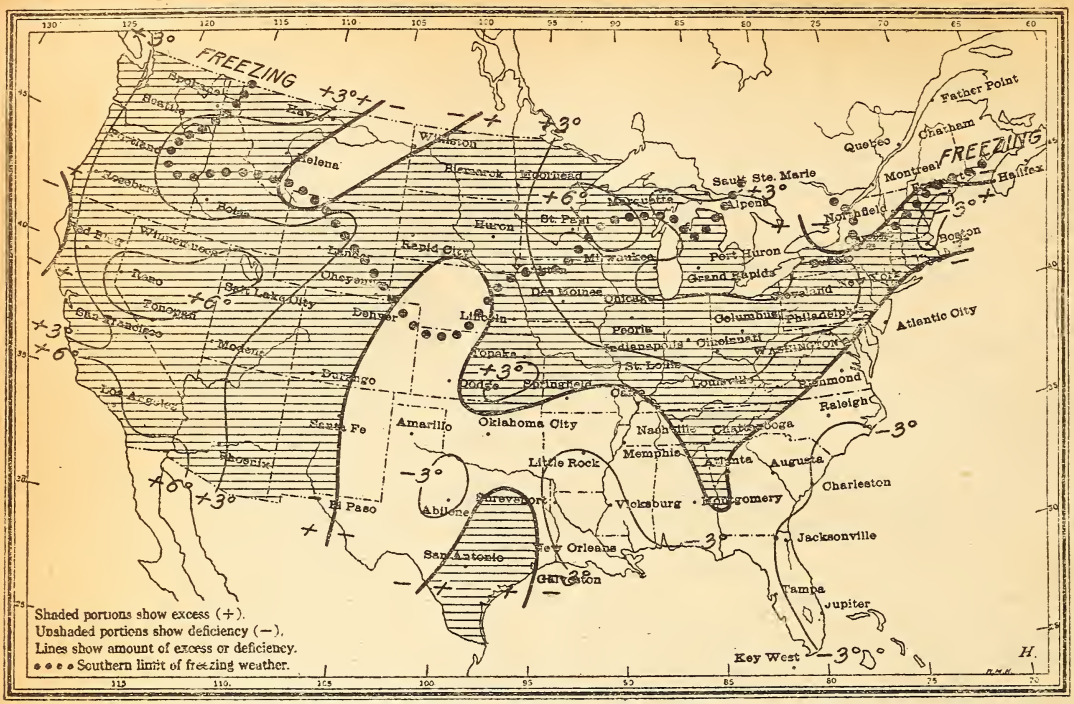


Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., May 8, 1923.

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